and blacken the unimpeachable record we have made in the "glorious old Army of the Tennessee.

we prove recreat to ourselves, and take to the sacred memory of our falien comrades that la-buried upon the many bloody fields throughou

that it is practicable Some have been mas tered out whose time had nearly expired. Thi

Very respectfully yours,

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND .- Ther

and as it is understood that England peremp

between the two countries which may soon

statement of a fact of this kind-that mntus

that some of these have been made the subject

This country wants no war with England

to try to keep up the price of gold.

pleasant or unfriendly feelings.

The "Confederate" sympath

disappointment.

the South upon which we have stood defia

and uninstiliable an act as this would be?

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AGENTS.

H. Rurton, Verwaillen, E. S. H. Kartley, Mt. Vernon, Ville, H. Kartley, Mt. Vernon, Ville, Gantih, Jr., Caserville, J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins-Jurry, Harrodeburg, Jaylov, Coltumbia, Jerndon, Marslick, Hradford, Augusta, Bradford, Augusta, Jambelle, Sem'l Ray, Jr., Tompkins-

memorable Lecompton Constitution, intensi-

States, and proportionably inflamed the pro-

nomination of John C. Breckinridge in direct

stract question of territorial slavery.

State. The extremists South and the uitras

would eventuate in a final settlement of the

tion, and the other believing that it would pre-

eent an available pretext for establishing, if

ern issue failed, and that effectually, by the

election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, and,

carrying out the original design, the Breckin-

ridge Democracy quickly seized upon the event

Federal Government. The Southern Demo-

The question of slavery, as agitated prior to

question, was destined to overthrow the institu-

in. The war for the Union served effectually to

unite the true Union men of all parties in the

gardiese of the ultimate fate of alavery; while, on

As was clearly foreseen by the Unionists at the

local States in support of the Government, re-

upon the absorbing question of disunion.

its various old phases, has failed of its miss

terrible but triumphant struggle, and resting

upon lesues that were important before the war

whelming majority of the loval States, em

bracing the most influential of all parties in

support of the Government, just as the rebel-

lion served to break down all party organiza

Now that peace has returned and the cour

try is entering upon a new era of progress, new

parties formed upon new issues are bound to

arise. Those issues, for some time to come,

must spring from principles and policies appli-

cable in the re-establishment of ioyal civil

With the indisputable fact before us that slavery

has been effectually overthrown, it would be

extreme folly to undertake the organization of

eral only, resulting in no public good except to

Indications have already been clearly given of

the organization of parties upon the new and

tion. Such an organization must be ephem.

government in the lately rebellions States

tions in the insurrectionary States.

That great struggle served to unite an over-

power and secure the offices to itself.

e justifying a slave States' rebellion against the

fied the anti-clavery sentiment of the fice

of those States upon the broad principle that their so-called ordinances of secession were null and void, and that they never The above centlemen are authorized to receipt or money due us for subscription to our paper. were nor ever can be ont of the Union He sets forth, also, the important principle that MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1865. PARTIES, PAST AND FUTURE -From the birth party organizations representing popular poendeavoring to build an anti-administration | cess of disorganization. arty in the loyal States, preparatory to the have been formed from time to time based partly on fundamental, enduring principles, and ticular period in which they arose, and, when governed by the shifting demands of the hour, those parties have changed both in purpose and organization. Thus have new issues arisen, litical leaders. Thus the agitation of the terri-North and South together. The masses of the loytorial slavery question in 1854 and the repeal o can party into existence, its chief purpose being to prohibit the extension of slavery into the ories of the Union. From the political through harmless minority, without lnfinence turmoil following the abrogation of the line of 86 30 three distinct parties rapidly assumed orto share the policy of the Government. ganization, each promulgating views peculiar to itself on the territorial elavery question which, FI It seems to us that "Detectives." alled, are a much abused class. Theirs is from 1854 to the inauguration of the late civil rtainly not a very high sphere of action, but war, was the great issue in party contests. The often it is a highly necessary and important Republican party held that Congress possessed one. The names detective and spy are genpower, and should exercise it, to prohibit slaerally regarded as odious, but the functions very in the territories, and upon this proposition they refer to are frequently indispensable to the Republicans made the Presidential race of civil safety and military success. The faithful 1856. The Democratic party, then national in spy is a brave man and a patriot, for he serves character, avowed the doctrine of non-interven his country at the most fearful risk of death tion by Congress either for or against slavery in upon the gallows. The rules of war have esthe territories, and, upon this principle, it tritahlished that penalty, not because the offence umphed in the election of James Buchanan is regarded as ignominious or base, but because During the Administration of Mr. Bachanan the all armies understand the importance of deterfierce and bloody contests in Kansas, over the ring, if possible, even the boldest of their foes

slavery sectionalism of the South. The extreme pary heroes left to after times as hright and icians North and South from 1854 to 1860 noble a name as his. Who is there that would worked the territorial slavery question into besitate to act the spy in person upon those three distinct shapes, each of which finally gave conspiring against his life? And is there and shame in a man's doing for his country or his the Republican party reasserted the same ground country's armies what he would unhesitatingly of Congressional prohibition which it muintained in 1856 and neminated Mr. Lincoin as a Pres As to detectives, who are spies of a certain kind. idential candidate on that question. When the some are no doubt employed at times to do un-Democratic party assembled in National Convention at Charleston in 1860, the differences temptible. But every man, fit to be called one, which had been growing up among its leaders wonld play the detective, even the evesdropper, during four previous years were fully developed to protect himself and his family from burgon the territorial slavery question, resulting in the complete disorganization of the party itself; self and family, why not for a city or a nation? James Bucharan and Stephen A. Douglas, spiracy existed for the burning of cities, the though in a modified shape, was revived in ning of reservoirs, the assassination of ion. Douglas and his friends stood up for the old doctrine of non-intervention by and destruction of a country, would men prove Congress as avowed by the party in 1856, while themselves no worthy of confidence and trust from anything of the sort. He knows also that Davis and Yancey and Toombs neged the new ishment of the conspirators? Certainly none thus raised in the Convention broke up the Debut reliable men should ever be employed as morracy and led to the organization of an ex-

from practicing it. Major Andre was hung, hut

Hale was hong, yet few of our young revolu-

are pressing their schemes of reconstructi

ontest of 1808. The favorite theory of these

act of rebellion, forfelted their identity as equal

ries, the domestic affairs of which should be

under the direct legislation of the Federal Con-

grees, and, carrying their error to its logical re-

sult, they hold that Congress has power to de-

termine the qualifications of voters, and should

confer the elective franchise upon the negro

population of these States. These ideas are in

violent antagonism with the cardinal principles

of the Union, and wholly revolutionary in char-

acter. President Johnson, clearly comprehend-

nounced the true principles of reconstruction

having embodied them in his late proclama-

tions anthorizing the re establishment of civil

government in North Carolina and Mississippi,

He fully recognizes the political existence

members of the Union: that they have thereby

antagostem with the Republican party under reference to our telegraphic head that accord-Douglas and Bell respectively represented in Times, thirty-seven persons, including General that contest the more conservative men North R. E Lee, have been indicted for treason in the United States District Court at Norfolk, Vir-Thus by the insidious ruling of extreme men

the occasion is one of great public moment.

of both sections the Presidential race of 1860 It will be well not to jnmp to any hasty consion in reference to this matter. The United States District Attorney can Breckinridge Democracy controlled the South

doubtless draw up an indictment for treason at State. suppose liable to the charge, but it does not North were heartily rejoiced at the occurrence anything serious will grow out of the proceslavery question; the one believing that it would

We have steadily resisted the idea that germ the Government will try General Lee or any other man on the charge of treason who erals Grant and Lee, and afterwards by other commanders, and which were subsequently rat where they reside. Observing these conditions.

the sword to carry their point or destroy the how this can be done without a violation of the Government itself. They precipitated the counplighted faith of the Government. Those who if they dered to do so. try into civil war, thus casting upon their old political foes the solemn responsibility of mainhave been permitted to take the oath of allegiance cannot of course be molested, since everytaining the national authority, as has been triwhere and under all governments allegiance amphantly done through the great and bloody and protection are reciprocal. If one party comes under a solemn obligation to obey, the other comes under one no less solemn and bindgan, for the struggle itself, growing out of that

We shall wait for further developments and information before entering into any discussion of the question, which, indeed, we have all along regarded as not an open one, and we shall be greatly surprised if we find ourselves mistaken.

Yesterday we were thrown incidentally

all party organizations at the South, uniting all into the company of several Federal soldiers who were privates. We asked, "Were you with Sherman in his great march from Atbeginning, the war has resulted not only in the With faces radiant with pride they an suppression of the rebellion, but also in the swered: "Yes, we were with him from the first complete destruction of slavery; and now the to the last, and are ready to follow him again, great source of controversy which gave a disand anywhere, if necessary." Those brave ctive character to parties before the war no men, who are heroes, all of them, but expresse i longer exists. It is true that there were appar- the sentiment which prevails throughout the ently two antagonistic parties in the loyal States while the war lasted, but they were divided man ever endeared himself more thoroughly to chichy as to the best war policy, and, now that his soldiers than he. They have unquestioning the war heelf in over, the main ground of difference between them is removed, and there no sacrifice which they would not cheerfully enared be no further conflict between them on dure with him. The devotion of his troops is The Republican party as such has fulfilled its wonderful success as the hero of the most ssion, which was to prevent the further exeventful campaign of the war.

tension of slavery. The Democratic party, in HERALD ISH-A Washington despatch says letter from Jeff Davis to his wife has been found, which was to keep the Republicans out of written after the Sherman-Johnston agreement, which declares that Sherman conceded more The country is now without any distinct party than the South ever asked either before or since organization recognized as such before the late

When it is recollected that Davis and his friends have repeatedlyfaffirmed since the war becan that they would not return to the Union. even if they could write their own terms upon a blank sheet, the value of this Herald-ish allegation will be duly appreciated- Sensational orts should have at least an air of probability about them.

There seems to be no doubt, says the Alpany Evening Jonrnal, that the rebel Secretary Benjawin has made his escape to Bermudanest of pirates, blockade-runners, and vellowonspirators. This intelligence will be received with much regret by the President. In recent conversation with a prominent political gentleman, Mr. Johnson remarked that there was no rebel whose banging seemed to him so imperatively demanded by public justice as Ja-

trained cat to be domiciled in his office. He important issues growing out of the war and the of the sharpest-clawed cats in the country.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1865.

The inevitable tendency of the arguments or the slavery question used by the Powell faction in this State is to engender among the people the bitterest hostilly to the Government and o create armed rebellion sgainst its authorit . We say this from no party consideration, but from by lase misrepresentations of the acts and purposes of the Federal Administration, the leaders people of this State for another bloody and ter-

The leading editorial in the Louisville Demon the midst of us an armed resistance to the Government authorities. The editor of that the most wicked conspiracy ever conceived against the peace and liberties of a great people, lishment of a Southern Confederacy, conscious as he is that the continued existence of his party the qualifications of legal voters in any State ont a programme originating in the bitterness can be determined only by the respective States of party spirit, he is endeavoring now to so use themselves, Congress having no power whatever the dead slavery question in Kentneky as to start over the subject. This principle, a fundamenthe late Southern rebellion on its legs again, tal one as it is, is in direct antagonism with the taking advantage of the opportunity now prenltra theories of Chase and Sumner, who are sented when the national armies are in the pro

The leading article in the Democrat of vester residential contest of 1868. Thus do we see day morning, inflamed with faischood and bitshadowed the party organizations which are | terness, represented to the people of Kentucky o contend for the mastery during the next four | that several days ago, at the, instance of a neyears. Andrew Johnson has marked out the gro delegation, "six or eight" in number, Presplatform of a great national party the mission | ident Johnson determined to continue martial of which shall be to restore the Southern States | law over the State, and that, under the suspices to their former equality in the Union, and again of Federal authority, "the negroes in this State ent the ties that should always bind the have it in their power to enslave the white man. since martial law is but a system of slavery. al States and those of the States lately in rebel- Alluding to the Colored Delegation, and the in fineuce which, through them, the negroes genwhile the ultra, revolutionary party of Chase and erally of Kentucky are said to have exerted and Enmeer will constitute only a quarrelsome upon the President, the Democrat says:

They have exercised a higher and more effectual power than the right of suffrage. Six or eight of them have defied and overruled the wishes of nine-tenths of the people of the State Six or eight have exercised more power in affairs belonging entirely to the people of the State than our Governor, Legislature, and ju-In the course of the same article, taking the ground that the negroes have been allowed to

cure freedom from their masters, the Democrat These are the arguments, then, offered hy General Palmer and his journalists and black allies in the pending election. The people are told that if they do not consent to measures repugnant to their interest, a system of outrageons oppression will be continued. It is using the lash to force measures and opinions. It is perfectly the arms and armies of the United erfecting the arms and armies of the Unite States to the purpose of crushing public centi-ment. It has no instification in law or morals,

The foregoing extracts, embracing the spirit of the whole article, do not contain one truthful sentence. They are wholly and utterly false. We are properly anthorized to say that the colored delegation in question did not go to Washington to confer with President Johnson, and had no interview with him. They went there under the direction of Major-General Palmer to confer with Gen. Fisk, the President of the Freedmen's Burean for Kentucky and Tennessee, with a view to recuring from him some assistance and advice in reference to the best means of securing a livelibood in their new condition of freedom. The conference had nothing whatever to do with the lary, from arson, from murder; and, if for him- continuance of martial law nor of any other law in Kentucky. The editor of the Democrat knows If it should be known or believed that a con- that that colored delegation had no infinence in one way nor another in shaping the policy of President Johnson with reference to the white the Heads of a Government, and the subversion | People of Kentneky. He knows that their mission pertained to matters wholly different by consenting to act as detectives for the defeat | the statement that "six or eight of them have defled and overruled the wishes of nine-tenth; of the people of this State" is utterly untrue. The editorial on the whole subject is a gross and, evideatly, a wilful misrepresentation from beginpeople of this State preparatory to the armed rebellion which, at the instigation of the

Martial-law now exists in Kentucky for a purpose deemed wise hy the highest authorities in the nation, and it will be withdrawn only when President Johnson, who fully under stands his business, shall deem it proper to withdraw it. It is not interfering now, nor will it interfere with any Union man in the The anxiety expressed on the subject his own option against persons whom he may by the editor of the Democrat is evidently based upon the fear that some of his co-laborers in ow that his acts will be endorsed or that the now incipient Powell rebellion will feel its power, and that it will enable the authorities of the Government to crush that rebellion in its

The people of Kentneky will not, we hope, suffer themselves to be led by the factious policomes within the terms agreed upon by Genticians who, for the sake of a temporary party advantage, are now seeking to involve them in a scheme of revolution and blood. They already ifed by the Government, so long as such per- know enough of war and rebellion. They will sons observe their parole and the laws in force not, we trust, allow a set of broken-down pollticians to use the shattered remains of slavery they were not to be "disturbed by the United | in the midst of them as political capital against the settled and irrevocable tendency of events themselves. These men hate the Government at heart, and would tear down its flag to-day,

The political knaves who are prating about negro equality and "negroes ruling white men." may fear such equality in their individual cases, but nobody will be responsible for it but themselves. Slavery as a system of labor has been verthrown in Kentucky and everywhere else in the Union, and the people who are fully aware of this fact are not to be deluded on the subject hy low appeals to prejudices which are now scught to be kept alive hy selfish, partisan

when the party led by Powell and Harney shall fully uprear its standard, it will, in accordance be put down as effectually as the late rebellion

office-seekers.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS .- According to our

A better selection could not have been made. Mr Johnson is one of the first members of the Georgia bar, a man of excellent judgment and of irreproachable character. He has always been an Old Line Whig, and, of course, opposed to nullification, secession, and all other crotchets and isms of a similar character. Like Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, he was compelled to bow before the philless storm that swept the South as with the besom of demons at the beginning of the war, but always cherished a love of the Union, which he will now

have an opportunity effectually to serve. Under his judicions supervision, Georgia will soon be in healthy working order again as a good old Union State. There never was much secession sympathy in Georgia, except among a few pretentious and blustering impracticables like Toombs, and nine-tenths of her best people. we verily believe, will sincerely rejoice that their State is once more in her proper position as a part of the Great Republic. Georgia and South Carolina, there was, before the war, very little cordiality or sympathetic feeling. That peculiar phase of South Carolina ism which manifested itself in a supercilious and arrogant assumption of superiority was always a subject of contempt and ridicule with Georgians, and they were seldom very slow in showing it. Under an enlightened policy ali their iong-cherished and deeply-rooted love of

of the grand old State. If the Government will release Alexander H. Stephens, and request him to go home and use his in uence, in connection with Gov. Johnson, to restore law and order upon the basis already ough to get twenty, for we judge that he has adopted, it will perform an act which, while snough rate about his concern to whip a dozen elevating the Government itself, both at home and abroad, will gratify and re-assure an over-

the Union will revive and with it the prosperity

wleiming majority not only of the people of Georgia, but of every Southern State. We admit that Mr. Stephens did wrong in yielding to the burricane of passion, however, lercely it raged, and allowing himself to be placed in the vice-presidential chair by the Montgomery nanrpers. Well do we recollect the feelings of sadness and gloom with which we were oppressed as the news of his weakness, s clear perception of the result now staring us and, if you please, his wickedness, was flashed in the face. By appeals to the lowest prejudices, over the wires, hot with the flery and frantic passions of the moment. But let no man judge him who was not himself in the midst of the of this quarreisome faction are preparing the blast as it came hissing and surging and devouring up as if from the nethermost depths of heli. It was terrible enough in the border States an 1 the conservative States like Virginia, Kentucky, crat vesterday morning (and one of a series, ali Tennessee, and North Carolina, but in the Gulf equally victous) was sufficient to arouse the in- States, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippl, dignation of every Union man who read it, and | Louisiana, Texas, its uncontrollable fury begcrough to confirm the idea, now entertained by gars all description. Passing over this, we can many, that a secret plan is on foot to organize | not forget how persistently and eloquently Mr. Stephens defended the Union cause, how he opposed secession and war and revolution before payer, evidently chagrined at the downfall of the people and Legislature of his State, how he warred them of the consequences, and how he implored them, almost with tears in his eyes, to still hopes, it would seem, to witness the estab- pause before taking the dreadful plunge; neither can we forget how constantly he sought at every favorable opportunity to make peace. and thus stop the horrible carnage after the war had begnn. If the power to terminate the stringgle had rested in his hands, it would not have lasted six months, nay, it never would

have had a beginning. Physically, Mr. Stephens is very feeble, hut ntellectually he is the most brilliant man in the Southern States.

The fact of his having been left an orphan, the purity and integrity which have ever marked his private character-so different from the linary herd of small politicians—with his simple, unostentatious manners, and his sympathics with the poor and friendless, have all combined to give him a strong hold upon the feelings of the Southern masses. Probably no other man lving has to-day so much influence with them. The Administration will do well to avail itself of that influence. As a matter of policy, his release could hardly fail to have the happiest effects. His symputhetic peculiar voice raised gain in Georgia in favor of the Union and the Constitution would be electrical, magical. No step which the Administration could take, as it seems to us, would have a more salutary or a stronger influence in inspiring the people of the South with confidence in the Government, in rallying them around it to sustain its measures and hold up its hands.

We had written thus far before noticing the fact that Mr. Stephens has petitioned the President determine the policy by which they are to sefor pardon and release. He desires, according to the despatch, to become again a good and oyal eitizen of the United States.

We have not a doubt that he will accept the free basis of restoration and throw the whole power of his great moral infinence into the cale of re-adjustment in accordance therewith. We feel great confidence that the President will avail himself of that power as an agent in assisting him in the great work of pacification that is before him. We want again to hear the clarion voice of Alexander H. Stephens in the Gulf States in favor of harmony, of peace, and fraternal feelings, in favor of the Union, of the grow into a portentous cloud. We suspect the ments he has made. Government, one and indivisible. It would be

THE SOLDIERS AND THEIR COMPLAINTS. - We continue to be overwhelmed with communications from the soldiers, full of bitter complaints against the officers of the army, and the Government. The spirit of many of the effusions is decidedly rehellious. The Generals who so often have galiantly led the men on to victory, sgents of the respective Governments in a perand the President and his Cahinet are de- feetly friendly spirit, and that there is no doub nounced in the severest terms. It is evident | that the whole matter will be adjusted by muthat a majority of the communications were that a greement npon principles of honor and hastily written, and that they do not reflect the fair dealing without the exhibition of any untrue sentiment of the soldier of caimer judgment. More than four years ago the Southern heart was fired by passion, and reason blinded | nnless for the gravest reasons, and we believe by prejudice, and the world was startled by an that this same feeling prevails over the water in open revoit against the Government. The con- reference to the United States. sequence was a long and hitter war, in which sacrificed, fair fields rendered desolate, hearts | countries involved in a desolating struggle, and | agonized by hitter woe, and every household in there are somehere who reciprocate the feeling. the once beantiful and sunny South turned into but the masses, we think, desire peace, if it can a house of mourning. The people of the South | te honorably maintained. They have had yielded to the dictates of passion, and they de- fighting enough for the present. There is of fied and offered armed resistance to the laws of late an improved tone of feeling on both sides Powell faction, of which he is the organ, is to the land. The life of the Government was seriously threatened, and in the hour of danger the freemen of the North rushed to arms to de fend the law and to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution. Bitterly has the war been waged, and hy the patriotism and galiant fighting of our soldiers, the rebellion has been erushed. We are no longer startled with the angry boom of cannon and the fearful rattle of musketry. The sky is aglow with light, and every breeze whispers joyfully of peace. We do not now read of battilions being mowed down by shot and shell, and the green grass and sweet flowers are already springing up to modestiv veil from sight the fearful wrecks and ghastly traces of battle-fields. Shall our conquering soldiers, fresh from the fields of victory, grow discontented now, and madly, blindly sad rifice their fame? Will they turn a deaf car to all reason, and, in a moment of passion, attempt to intimidate the Government by threats of vioience? Will they act as blindly as did the people of the South four years ago, by refusing to obey the decrees of the Government? For more than four years they have been fighting to crush

the rebellion in the Southern States, and now, in the hour of victory, shall they rebel themselves? It is the soldier's duty to obey orders, and he to right his wrongs. During the past years of haldshil a and dangers the people have hravely sustaired the soldiers, and they will jealously guard their rights now. When the soldier atuses the Government he abuses the people who are his best friends, for the people make the Government. To us, the question which is now freely discussed in the camps surrounding our city is an embarrassing one. If we should fail to support the Government the people would denounce us, and we should expect the soldiers to do the same. If we should publish and indorse all of the letters sent to us hy Sherman's veterans unquestionably we would be encouraging revolt, and attacking the Government at a vital point

publicity to the communications, many of the soldiers see fit to denounce us. Is despatches, the President has appointed James | this just? Is it right? We appeal to reason-to ohnson, Esq., Provisional Governor of the the calm, unhiased judgment of our gallant threaten our office with violence for refnsing to comply with their demands, but we do not feel intiminated in the least by these threats. We know that no brave man would resort to such means to accomplish his ends, therefore are confident that those who make such threats are too cowardly to put them into execution. As we have frequently stated, we always are willing to do everything in our power to benefit the soidier, and, in proof of this, we have forwarded the communications received by us to a distinguished member of the Cabinet, who, we are certain, will promptly lay them before the President. By forwarding the communications

> Will you permit me, a soldier, to occupy orief space in your columns? Doubtless you a rief space in your columns? Doubtless you ally aware of the dissatisfaction and discontent that has awayed

That there has been reason for some dissatis-

pertance to us, and which seemed to envelop our future interests and destiny in gloomy doubt. Many have formed hasty conclusions of what was the design of our officers and of the Government, and have openly de-clared that they would act accordingly. In the moment of argry passion, when our fight-ing blood was hot, we have formed conclusions and declared intentions that were hardly wor-thy of brave men and soldiers of so long ser-vice, who had, during the struggle to save the republic, sacrificed so much. This has been done without consulting our own reason and hetter judgment. Bashly and unjustly we have threatered to sacrifice our fair fame and honor, and blacken the unimpeachable record we have WEDNESDAY JUNE 22, 1865. An Able Speech .- On the first page of the ournal this morning may be found an elabor-George H. Yeaman a few days since at Henderson, Ky., in support of the Constitutional stutation of the subject that we have yet seen

will give it a careful perusal.

and we hope that every reader of the Journal

The Louisville Democrat, by the grosses isrepresentation of facts, persists in its effort to sronse the people of Kentncky. into armed hostility against the Government of the United States. This is in strict accordance with the programme now generally understood by the eccessionists, hy which the Southern rebellion, with all its horrors, is to be revived as soon as the Federal armies shall he dishanded. The same appeals to sectional prejudice, which, four years ago, precipitated the Southern States iuto civil war, are now daily made through the Democrat to the people of this State, and, obvionaly, with the same purpose that prompted the secession leaders in 1861.

The following extracts from the leading edicital of the Democrat yesterday morning fairly exhibit the animus of that paper at

the Sonth upon which we have stood defiantly before the fee, and after victory had woven its immertal wreath around 'our flag' we, with sad hearts, consigned their bodies to "soldiers' graves," and there made new resolves to prove true to our country—to maintain her integrity and honor "till the last armed foe expired." We have followed those resolves nobly and well; till we have heheld the foe, vanquished and beaten pleading to our Government for mercy. We have beheld the rebellion crushed, the war ended, our flag waving gloriously over all the rampets of the enemy, our Government acknowledged and respected throughout the horders of our land. Of course, this is all we expected we would be required to do when we the second time pledged our faith and allegiance to the Government to defend it against its enculies. But we must remember that the Government The absolute domination of the negro, in the affairs of this State, is now unequalled. Not even in South Carolina is the same arbitrary power, to the exclusion of the whites and interests of the whites, so prevalent. There, at least, the Government, while enforcing the freedom of the uegro, does not, officially and nunecessarily, look to the subjugation of the whites. Other inferests are considered, and we have reason to believe that some of her distinguished citizons, such as Aiken, have some influence with the Executive. Here, it is different. Here, General Palmer is absolute; and General Palmer is such a negrophilist as to make all the wishes and interests of the whites subordinate to the single idea of freeing the slaves. Even if a negro is arrested and confined in the workhouse for crime or vegrancy, General Palmer takes the authority to release him. The judgment and decision of Courts are contemptionally disregarded and annulied, and the act defended by such arguments as only makes the oppression more glaring. The petition of the Legislature, speaking the authoritative voice of the people of this State, is scorned and disregarded at the simple request of six negro preachers, headed by the commander of the department.

Firsther on in the same article the Editor The absolute domination of the negro, in But we must remember that the Government cannot disperse all its large army in a week or a month. It must take time and reduce the armies as events shall develop terea out whose time had nearly expired. This has been necessary to reduce the expenses of the Government. The veterans have stood "the heat and hirden of the day" during the struggle. They have been tried and proved "true as the needle to the pole." The Government seems to wish our services for a while longer. Whether they can justly demand these, I will not stop now to discuss; let coming events develop this. or the fair fime that we have won during four years of hard ervice by nnsoldlerly and unmanly conduct, but let us maintain ourselves as good soldlers, and soon, we hope, our Gyreinment will say: "Return, ye veteran wanderers, home" Go to the homes you love so well, and have defended so nobly, with a fame worthy of an American soldler Tried and invincible in war, time and devoted in peace, we left kind friends and pleasart homes we lovel; and we want, Further on in the same article the Editor

now that the war is over, to return to them again and receive the welcome that is in store A still further evidence of the fact that the radical party approve of the negro superiority in Kentucky is shown by their votes on the request that our white soldiers he substituted for blacks to enforce martial law. They went further than the negroes themselves. The latter only asked for the continuance of martial law; the former ask that martial law shall be enforced by colored soldiers in preference to white men. They voted so as members of the Legislature, or exhibited their preference equally clearly hy dodging the vote, or hy refusing to vote for the substitution of white soldiers for blacks. Their presses, with the Louisville Journal at the lead, have defended the act of the radicals in this, and justified it. A still further evidence of the fact that But let asgo honorably, with the banners we have so long upheld and defended floating proudly above us—never beneath the shadow of dishonor and disgrace. Our friends are waiting have been a good many reports of a sensational character of late in reference to alleged demands by our Government upon that of

England for indemnity for the destruction caused our shipping by the Alabama and other craft of tha; kind. We have been told that It would be a compromise of principle, and this demand has lately been renewed by Presipartly an acknowledgement that some foundadent Johnsen more energetically than ever; tion existed in fact for the statements made in the foregoing extracts, to enter into an argntorily rejects the demand, it is argued that there ment to reinte them. The Editor himself knows, and we take the responsibility of sayis a speck of war rising upon the horizon ing, that there is not one word of truth in the state

thing to be merely a cunning ruse of the bears THE FIRST VOICE FROM TEXAS .- They have leard the news down in Texas. They have The National Intelligencer says-and the Naeen sights and heard sounds, and don't belong, tional Intelligencer is rarely mistaken in the onsequently, to the fossilized toad and but earty, as the following from the Gaiveston Balreclamations have been made by the Governletin, upon the new situation of affairs, sufments of both countries for alleged damages, ficiently proves: of discussion for two or three years hy the

decirity proves:

We always entertained the opinion that slavery, properly regulated by law, was essential to the prosperity of the Southern States, and best adapted to promote the welfare and happiness of the negro. Long experience has confirmed the fact that the negro slaves in the Southern States have greatly improved, and that it is a moral impossibility that the white and black races should live together, in any considerable numbers, without the latter heing in subordination to the former. We have hoped that the negroes, under the influence of our advancing civilization, would, if their emancipavancing civilization, would, if their emancipa-tion should ultimately he forced upon the South, be prepared to return to, occupy, civilize, and redeem the land of their fathers, hut and we do not think it expedient or prudent t dispute any longer a decision so emphatical made; on the contrary, we believe that the best interests of our country demands that every good citizen should come forward without delay sad give in his adhesion to the new order of affairs. The great mass of the negro population will and must remain in the South, and will give us an abundance of labor cheaper than that obtained from slaves. event should arise to disturb the harmony existing hetween the two countries, we see no gones, and assist in good faith in the re-estal lishment of the authority of the United State The South must accept the fate of war—si must bury slavery. Let us do it with digni and make the best of our situation to regain

oulsive, hot-headei man, who will rashly rush into difficulties upon slight cause, will, unless we greatly mistakehis character, be doomed to The accessionists of Texas do not propose FARRAGUT -According to Notes and Queries farra means to mays on the water, and qu appeals to the passions of the ignorant to initiate another revolt. They have learned good; so that Farragut means a fellow that

semething by experience.

MASONIC CONVENTION .- A convention of Mas-

inst., A. M. Geutry, Eaq., in the chair. A address was issued to the Masons of Texas,

and do infinite credit to the Masons of Texas.

We trust that Masons throughout all th

hibit this spirit of their brethren of Texas.

They are bound to do this by their principles

and being numerous and influential in the

South, they can do much to promote peace and

harmony, to allay angry feelings, and smooth

away the sharp asperities and angularities of

Always devoted to charity and hrotherly love.

theirs is now a mission truly and peculiarly sub-

lime and beantiful. The present is for them, as

weil as for all good men, an opportunity that

has rarely heen afforded in any age of the world

in any land-the grand and glorious opportunity

ship and Love.

to labor to turn Enmity and Hatred into Friend-

We are much gratified to learn, as we do from

the above, elipped from a Texas paper, that our

old friend Col. Gentry is alive, and devoting

We do not know whether Judge John

Belton O'Neale, of the Snpreme Court of South

abor incessantly to promote virtue, truth, and

temperance, and to diffuse intelligence and a

He wrote much for the country newspapers,

pications. Though never mentioning politics

as such, he saw in 1860 what was coming, and

the hurden of his appeals was to dissuade from

violence, blood, and anarchy, upon which

he perceived but too clearly that the madmen of

If living, we trust the President will hant him

up and make him Provisional Governor. He

ill never ask for it or any other office-prima

his State were intent.

facie evidence of his mertis.

spirit of obedience to law throughout the State.

always signing his name in full to his commu-

Carolina is now living. If he is, he is the man

himself, as usual, to promote the best interest

onthern States will lmitate this action and ex-

We expected no less of them.

The names of things, as well as of pe sons, are both descriptive and historic and if

reason to suppose that it will be interrupted.

Those who think President Johnson an im

we understood then perfectly they would be living bistories. Who hat a demagague or a fool would call a man an abolitiovist for acknowledging the

address was issued to the Masons of Texas, in and ont of the army, conuseling moderation, law, and order; to protect private property; to be true to our Government and just to our country; to tubmit patiently to the established authorities; to countenance no insubordination or mutinous conduct; to preserve order in every part of the State, and to let Charity, Friendship and Brotherly Love be widely diffused,—Texas Paper.

These are noble, just, and loyal sentiments, and do infinite credit to the Masons of Texas for the state. unquestionable fact that slavery is actually extinct? Why not as well denonnee a person as a murderer for confessing that a man is dead? Jeff Davis is said to pass his time in prison in catching flies. The stronger are ever making

the weaker feel their power. The Federal authorities caught Jeff and Jeff turns and catche

We are for peace now with all the world But Great Britain aided the South in driving our ommerce from the ocean. Is she prepared for 'the rebound?''

Jeff Davis may be, as his friends call him, 'an iron men," but we are giad that he is no longer an ironed one.

The London Times says that "the U. 8 Constitution is imperfect." Oh well, we are going to amend it.

The Democrat think that Gen. Sherman "an officer of deerved gallantry and patriot

Heado'rs 3D Division 17rn Army Corps, Near Louisville, Ky., June 17, '65.

Soldiers of the Third Division:

Durling the last four years you have displayed your valor and particular on scores of battlefields. Scores of times have you met the enemies of our Government in deadly conflict, and always proved victarians. You never sufficed on held by the enemy which you falled You were never driven from a posi

of all others for Provisional Governor of that State. He was living when the war begun, and we have not heard of his death. It was always icat. It was never late in hattle, and never early out. It never turned its back to the ene a mystery to us how Judge O'Neale ever became Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of that peculiar State. He was never a politician, and VARD' with a cheer, and moved without regar was as unlike that tribe of animals in South Caronly when its own commanders sounded the olina as the Koo-i nor is to rotten stone. The whole galaxy of virtues entered into his composition as a man and a Judge, and he used to

President. By forwarding the communications to Washington they are brought under the eye of those who only are able to order the disbandment of the troops. Mr. Johnson has a kind heart, and the letters will plead more effectually if isid before him in manuscript form than if blazoned to the world by the use of printer's ink and type. We again beseech onr soldiers to be patient, and justice will promptly be done them. By all means let them do nothing to dim the brightness of their fame or to tarnish their names. We cannot close this article more appropriately than hy Inviting careful attention to the following letter, which should reflect the true sentiment of the army:

Camp of THE 2D BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION 17th A C., June 17, 1865.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Will you permit me, a soldier, to occupy a brief space in your columns? Doubtless you are maintained in camp.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.-The records of Shelby ounty and of the city of Memphis, have been captured at Lagrange, Ga., by the 4th Iowa or lough, and the usual discipline must be naintained in camp.

As to our further movements, or when we cavalry, of General Winslow's command, and have been turned over to the Secretary of the State of Tennessee, by Major A. R. Pearce, of know all that your com the same regiment. COUNTERFEIT FIETY CENT NOTES -Counter

and soldiers, that when discharged we may bear to our homes and to our friends names of which felts on the new style of fifty-cent notes are said to be in circulation in Cincinnati. The counterfeit is coarsely executed, and easily det if subjected to scrutiuy.

not always be received as gospel. What they say one day they not unfrequently contradict the next. We suppose there is no remedy for ate extract frem the speech delivered by Hon. | this, but people will do well to bear it in min. and not conclude st once that whatever the telegraph says is necessarily so. We must offer 'wait for the wagon"-a slow coach, certainly

but tolerably sure. We had a report not long since that E Kirb Smith had gone to Mexico, and taken a large amount of money and 15,000 soldiers with him. These latter were swelled afterwards to 25,000, quite a respectable army in point of numbers, such as would have been considered formidable in the days of the Revolution.

We guess the telegraph's 25,000, or a good many of them, will turn ont men in buckram Smith bimself may have gone into Mexico, hut we donbt the report of his having taken an army with him. We infer this from his farewell address to his men dated at Houston, May 30th, in which he says that he intended "to struggle to the last" in Texas, but upon arriving at that place-before his surrender-he found the "Texas troops dishanded and hastening to their homes," without so much as asking is permission to go. We quote as follows:

his permission to go. We quote as follows:

They had foreaken their colors and their commanders, had abandoned the canse for which we were struggling, and appropriated the public property to their personal use.

Soidiers: I am left a commander without an army—a General without troops. You have made your choice. It was nuwise and napatriotic, but it is final. I pray you may not live to regret it. The enemy will now possess your country, and dictate his own laws. You have voluntarily destroyed our organizations and thrown away all means or resistance.

Tour present duty is plain. Return to your families. Resume the occupations of peace. Your present duty is plain. Return to your families, Resume the occupations of peace. Yield obedience to the laws. Labor to restore order. Strive both hy counsel and example to give security to life and property. And may God in his mercy direct you aright, and heal the wonnds of our distracted country.

E. KIRBY SMITH, General.

It is scarcely reasonable to suppose therefore ioin either the Liberals or the Imperialists. A haker's dozen of desperadoes, who thought t unsafe to remain on this side of the Rio Grande, may have gone, but, manifestly, if Smith tells the truth, the thought appermost in the minds of his men was to get home, even before his surrender. It was quite unnecessar for him, by his own showing, to waste paper and ink in exhorting them to "return to their families," since they were already without his ieave "hastening" to them.

The Texans, like the rest of the Southern peo ple, were dragooned into the revolt, and were ong sgo heartily sick of it, and most anxious to get out of it. As soon, therefore, as they perceived that Its hackbone was broken and that there was no longer any danger of their being brought np and shot like dogs for it, they broke and made double-quick for their homes, glad of the opportunity of doing so. We don't believe they are anxions-with the exception before mentioned-of any amateur fighting merely for the

vencd the Legislature in extra session before the dan and Weitzel will relieve Governor, Conven-

tien, and Legislature of any unnecessary labor. A. J. Hamilton: and though he has not found it convenient during his Governorship to visit the State, his willingness to do so has never

The General, or Jack, as his friends usually call him, is a elever gentleman—though they do say that he is occasionally a little hard on red:eye-and formerly represented the Western District of Texas in Congress.

Texas is what may be called an immon State, the largest in the Union, and about equal in size to the whole of England and France put t gether. Six States of the size of Kentneky night be carved out of it and then leave enough for five or six more like Rhode Island. Its thorough and speedy pacification is a work of great importance, especially if we are to have husiness to do with our friend Max. of which confessedly there is not much pros

Its soil and climate are adapted to everything from potatoes and wheat to sugar-cane, oranges, and bananas.

The same policy in restoring peace will of ourse be pursued with regard to Texas as towards the other States, and, we cannot doubt. with like results. The free basis of labor will ostnrally be received with many wry faces, but we think the people will generally accept it as the natural result of the war, and as some thing against which it is nonsensical to strug-

gle-as a question no longer open to debate. We wonder whether Wigfali will take service ander Maximilian? By the way, we were much description of Wigfall's personal appearance. The readers of the foreign periodical in which it appeared must have perused it with gaping mouths and protruding eyes, and feelings aking to what would have been awakened by an account of the gorilia or men with tails and horns. If he ever saw it he must have been convulsed with laughter. Instead of heing a sort of monster in personal appearance. Mr. Wigfall has a thoroughly English face smooth and handsome. He is rather over than under the ordinary size and would, anywhere in weil-bred society, be taken as a genial and companlonable gentieman. In politics, he is the radical of radicals, and would make a capital joke fellow with Wendell Phillips. He has no particular belief in anything except State Rights. He got up on one occasion in the Richmond Congress, when the "Confederacy" was in its palmiest days, and declared that nobody "owed any allegiance to the Confederate States." He meant that every man owed allegiance to his State, and to nobody and nothing else. Wigfall, we think, will emigrate. Travel will

IMPORTANT TO REFUGEES -Great numbers of efugees, says the Chattanooga Gazette, are eassing through that city on the road to their nomes in Central and Lower Georgia. Arriving at Cartersville, ninety-one miles from Chattanooga, and the present terminus of the road, and no means of getting there. Very few of them have any provisions with them, and, as there is nothing to be obtained at that point, they are either compelled to starve or call upon the Government for rations. The rush and erowd of returning refugees has become so ronblesome that a United States officer at Cartersville sent forward the following tele-

Please notify refugees who are nnable to hire orivale conveyances that there are no facilities at this place for carrying them through to Atlanta, and will not be for two weeks; neither can they obtain shelter or anything but Government rations at this place. They will save

W. G. COLBURN, Capt. and A. Q. M. The Southern Confederacy, so called, ught to be able to get her potato-crop easily ivested. Almost everybody seems disposed to mire her a dig.

grain fields. No doubt his march was decid-Andy Johnson seems to be a stern func ionary-a good deal of grit mixed with his

The rebels complain that General Sherman

in his grand march crossed and desolated their

TEXAS AFFAIRS -Telegraphic reports must EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF HOV GEO II. YEAMAN, AT HENDERSON, IN FAVOR OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

It the following legal argument does not dispose of some of the objections which have been nrged against the Constitutional Amendment, it is because those who make the objections do not want to be satisfied:

It has been objected that there is no power to nake this amendment, or in other words that it is an uncreatintional constitutional amend-nent. Some who do not go quite so far as to make this amendment, or in other words that it is an nocenstitutional constitutional amendment. Some who do not go quite so far as to deny the whole power, satisfy themselves with contending that it is contrary to the spirit, "the foundation idea" of the constitution, by interfering with a matter that onght to be left excinsively with the States. This is a fruit, one of the remnants of that false and perul ious theory of 'the ultimate end shootute sovereignty of the States." The constitution, by own terms, provides the mode for its own smendment. It not only declares that it is the supreme law of the land, but provides how that law may be changed legitimately without revolution, and that an amendment, so adopted, shall be of binding obligation as a part of the instrument. Two-thirds of each House of Congress may propose and three-fourths of the States ratify, and the work is done. What may be done under this amending power? The answer is simple. Anything which might have been done as an original compact of government may now be done by amendment, and any amendment regularly made in accordance with the forms and requirements of the instrument is legally hinding npon every State and every citizen as a constitution of government. Those who would escape or resist this conclusion are remitted to revolution. It was a part of the original states adopted and the new States came in with that understanding. All amendatory or repealing laws change the previously existing laws, else there would be no wise for the smendments end repeals. Just as Congress or the Legislature has the right to repeal any former act, so have the people of the constitutional power, to change their government. The idea that one generation may limit or control the governmental capacity of the next, the theory of irrepealable laws and nuchengeable constitutions, is wholly abandoned as a theory of government. Change is written upon all things human; governments suit be adapted to the wants of the people to existing facts and interests, and the theory

right is meant any right which any independent sovereignty may exercise, it is plain that the estarted are not such sovereignties, having surrendered all the more material attributes of sovereignty in adopting the Constitution. But if hy this term is meant the rights of a State under by this term is meant the rights of a State under the Constitution, then the amending power as a part of that Constitution, may be exercised by three-fourths of the States, and, when exercised remisrly, can be no wrong to any State. It is claimed that slavery is a domestic local institution, which each State has a right to regulate in its own way, not subject to the interference of the General Government.

I admit the statement so far as it affects the legislative and executive powers of the Government, but there is no such limitation to the power to amend the fudamental law of the lawd. The limits to that are the limits to the power of a free people over their own institutions.

are anxions—with the exception before mentioned—of any amateur fighting merely for the pleasure of doing it. Though as hrave as any people upon earth, their appetite for this kind of luxnry has been tolerahly well satisfied, we think.

Governo. Murrah—not Murray, as the telegraph has it—has issued an address to the people, which is quite embdned and gentle in tone. Unlike our neighbor of the Damocrat, he has both seen sights and heard sounds, and, therefore, he "bows" to "destiny," which the Democrat hasn't the slightest idea of doing! He says mollifiedly:

I uphold no extreme views I have no impracticable designs. I declare frankly to the people of Texas that, if the terms can he pronured which I believe we are now in the conrect of obtaining, I shall bow to what seems the destiny which returns Texas to the American Union; and in good faith, so long as charged with your executive power. I will seek to effect this transition in the manner which will be t protect the interests of the State. I am indefatigable in my efforts.

He had called a State Convention, and convenct the legitance of Smith. Very likely Gens. Sheri. of a free people over their own institutions. Horeover, when Mr. Madison offered the clause

exempt it from repeal or amendment. I can-not see in what sense this amendment is con-trary to the spirit of the Constitution, and if I did I could still see that the Constitution might

tion, and Legislature of any unnecessary labor.

Texas has had an ornamental Military Governor for two or three years, in the person of Gen

The amended, and to that extent its spirit or meaning altered. We cannot have two Constitutors, one of the letter and one of the spirit, the letter amendable and the spirit not. Letter, and contract, but it has never been held that spirit, and approved judicial construction, all go to make up the one Constitution. That Constitution by its own terms is susceptible of "Inendment, and the amendments, when adopted in the way pointed out, are binding and must be observed.

It is objected that the act or resolution submitting the amendment prohibiting slavery does not offer compensation to owners, and is therefore unjust and even illegal, since the Constitution requires that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation—indeed, that the amendment is a vivilation of the Constitution as it now exists. It is a sufficient answer to this that every law which changes, conflicts with, or amends the existing law is in the same sense a violation of law and of some verted right, and that this is not the sense in which judges, lawyers, and sensible people use the word violation.

I would be glad to see all loyal men compensated for their slaves according to their value at the time the State adopts the amendment, or at

he time the State adopts the amendment, or at the time the State adopts the amendment, or at the time the amendment is adopted by three-fourths of the States. A proper measure for that purpose would receive my support. The Government will certainly be inclined to favor loyal men who really lose anything by its measures. We cannot create or increase that disposition by a constant and factions opposition to the Government and sill its measures. These are my own views. But I am vindicating the legality and constitutionality of this measure looking and constitutionality of this measure, looking at it merely as a legal question, and meeting the objections that are nrged against it upon the supposition that no compensation will be made. What is a taking of private property for public use? It is taking it and appropriating it to the nse of the public by some act of the Government or administration, through the ordinary agencies for that nurpose. When as taken

the master in resease in the moor and not me his person. The white father equally owns the labor of his son up to twenty-one years of age. The Government can draft the son when he is fit for service, say at 18, though the late his was 20, and keep him in the service until after his

many of the dearest interests of the white mag. We have had a pro slavery rebellion. There was better cause for an anti-alavery one.

Take another example of how a change in the incamental law may affect a vested interest, and be deemed legitimate, nobody thinking of demanding pay. A man has an interest in any office he holds—at least in its fees and emoluments. True that, owing to a rule of public policy, he is not allowed to sell or transfer the office itself, but the courts will protect him in the enjoyments of the office and its emoluments by injunction, by mandamus, and by damages office itself, but the courts will protect him in the enjoyments of the office and its emoluments by injunction, by mandamne, and by damages against an intruder. Under the old Constitution of Kentucky, many of the best offices in the State were held for life. But the people made the new Constitution; they altered their fundamental law; they altered the tennre by which such offices were held; they made them elective, instead of hy appointment, and for a short term or years, instead of for life, and ordained that on a certain day elections should be hald for all those offices. On that day those who once thought they held for life went out, and, unless they again went in by the voice of the people, they staid ont. Here was a pecuniary injury, but it was an injury without a remedy. The people did it as an act of sovereignty. It was as much a violation of vested rights, a taking of private property for public use, as this amendment. And suppose some dissatisfied fellow, who was as clearly convinced that government was made for the office-holder as some people now seem to think that it was made for slavery, and whose views of the science of law were hounded by the circumference of his fee billa, and persisted in holding and exercising an office after the people had elected his successor mader the new Constitution, and Government had indicted him or sued out a gao warronto, could be have maswered to the writ that the fees and smoluments of his office were private property, that they had been taken for public use without just compersation, and that therefore so much of the new Constitution of Kentucky was illegal and unconstitutional? His plea would have computed the State with merriment, and he and his Atternacy was illegal and neconstitutional? His plea would have complete to give his labor and his life to the Government, and a white man may be compelled to give his labor and his life to the Government, and a white man may be compelled to give his labor and his life to the Government, and a white man may be compelled bunacy. A white man may be compelled to give his labor and his life to the Government, and a white man may be turned out of a valuable office, but the servitude of the black man is too eacred a thing to be touched by the Government. No matter that outside of Kentucky uine-tenths of the owners were rebels, and went to war against the Government for slavery, and need slavery as en incitement to rebellion and war, and conceripted and hounded laboring non-slave-holding white men into the ranks of battle and shaghter to achieve their hellish designe; no matter that every breeze from the S-uth comes beaded with the mourning of the wildows and orphans of these poor men who were offered up a bloody sacrifice on the altar of slaver; no matter for all this, we must not touch that altar, nor those who worship there, let we may offend its presiding demon. Yes, we are told we must not; but I say I will. And the people will

Kentucky is in no condition to complain upon this subject of compensation. Her Legislaure, by resolution, rejected, in advance of Congressional action, Mr. Lincoln's wise and humane proposition to the border States for compensated emancipation; and last winter, when the Constitutional Amendment was before the Legislaure in three forms or propositions, one for unconditional rejection and low the same men who, in the Legislaure, voted for the nuconditional rejection, with the one for compensation. Much objection has been made to the second

per ple and are loudest in their complaints about compensation.

Much objection has been made to the second section of the amendment. Some pretending to think that it confers on Congress power to regulate and define the political status of the negro in the several States, and to make citizens, voters, and office holders of them, regardless of State laws and constitutions. Either they do not believe what they say, or they have never read the amendment. The first clause aimply prohibits alswery and involuntary servicule, except as punishment for erime, in the United States and all places subject to their jurisdiction. The next says that Congress shall have power to enforce the article by appropriate have power to enforce the article by appropriate egislation. This "appropriate legislation" can only be such as would prevent the continuance r by any man after the adoption of the air

This could be done in several ways. By the This could be done in several ways. By the infliction of penalties, by giving damages, and by appropriate orders under habeas carpus. But whatever remedy was applied, and however secure or disproportionate the punishment inflicted upon the wrong doer, the actest of the relief afforded to the slave, so far as that relief affected his personal status, would be to take him from under the dominion of the master and put him at large as a freeman. This is the extent of the nower conferred and if any man tent of the power conferred, and if any man believes there is more, the wish is father to the thought. He wants more because he wants mischief and strile.

The amendment simply confers freedom, and

It is taking it and appropriating it to the use of the public by some set of the Government or administration, through the ordinary agencies for that purpose. When so taken for such use it must be paid for. Is this a limitation upon the power of smeding the fundamental law of the land? Clearly, not. It is a mential law of the land? Clearly, not. It is a warsa competent in constitutions of government to declare what shall be property and make the property and the property of the property of

The Times says: Invitations are out for a meeting at Maison D'Or, to take measures looking to the release of John Mitchell, late editor of the Daily News.

A Richmond report of Saturday says that at the time of the great confiagration on the 22d of April, three of the warehouses in that city were filled with tobacco belonging to the French Government. One warehouse was destroyed by fire, but the other two, containing about 1,100 hogsheads, escaped. Monsieur Paul, French consul, has been shipping this tobacco to France during the present week. Three steamers and one schooner laden with tobacco have sailed.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1865.

THE OPPONENTS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT DEMORALIZING THE NEGROES AND LABOR OF KENTOCKY .- Every intelligent man in Kentucky knows full well that the efforts of the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment. so far as ultimate results are concerned, are inconsequential, and must be utterly impotent atter what may be the political complexion of the August election, the adoption of that amendment by three-fourths of the States of the Union is just as certain as any future event, of a political character, can be. If every man in Ken tucky should vote against it, it could no more defeat or put off that measure than a child could drown the roar of Niagara by his infantile scream. The flat has gone forth, and it is irreversible by any human power. This, we repeat every reading, thinking man in Kentucky and ant of it of course knows, and none better than the leading opponents of that amendment in

Looking only to the final result, we might pass over all their sayings and doings with the mile and slience of contempt as unworthy of a serious thought or a moment's notice. But the question has other phases, and it is wite other reasons than the nitimate success of the amendment that we feel imperiously called upon by the sternest sense of duty to make the subject-much against our taste and inclination-a prominent topic of discussion in

We should extremely dislike to see Kentucky subjected to the mortification and humiliation of deliberately assuming a position directly an- have grown out of the war, upon the wise adtagonistic to the settled and irrevocable policy of the general Government and of all the other States in the Union, merely to gratify a miserable and paltry party spirit and enable a few persons to obtain office, and then of backing equarely out of it, which she would necessarily be competed so do either peacefully of othewise. We should be sorry to have the improvement of the ground that, slavery having been overthrown by the war, there should be no political pression go abroad that Kentucky is behind all other States and behind the age, with her follows:

• • • A new epoch in the American era back toward the sun, and her eye fixed intently back teward the sun, and her eye area intentity
upon the receding darkness, clinging desperately, yet fruitiesaly and impotently to the
antique prejudices of the past, and childishly
supposing that the convulsions of the war have
left slavery exactly where they found it. In
that case, she would be the butt of all the other
States in the Union, and of all the rest of

States in the Union, and of all the rest of christendom besides. That her material interests would suffer severely by such a course, not to speak of the iamaging effects of it upon her reputation for common sense and intelligence, no argument s necessary to prove. It must strike every mind almost intuitively. Such a conviction lies upon the very surface of the whole question, and cannot be avoided except by wilfully closing the understanding against the light which seeks to flash itself into But overlooking all these considerations, important as they may be, we ask the attention of our readers to the immediate, practical mis chief which the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment are everywhere producing in the State of Kentucky, and producing use easly and without any prospect or hope or possibility of any compensating good in return.

They are everywhere demoralizing the negroes and consequently the labor of this State. They are producing among the negroes the most disastrons effects. We charge it directly upon them. We ask the people of Kentucky to open their eyes and look at the subject exactly it is These negro agitatora, for the purpose gaining an ephemeral party triumph and office, are alarming the negroes and causing a stampede among them. The latter are forsaking their homes and fleeing they know not whither in quest of salety. They are running to the towns, enlisting in the army, or crossing over the river into Indiana and Ohio, impelled by the fear that unless they get away soon they will have no chance of becoming free. The opponents of the Constitutional Amendment assume, in order to give any point or an air of intency to their course, in order to relieve it from absolute meaninglessness and stark idiocy, that, in some way or other, which they are careful explain, slavery in Kentucky may yet be eaved. If there is anything in their arguments, distribes, sound, and inry, that is the upshot of them; for if it connot be saved, why atpossibility? They know-as we have already stroyed and beyond redemption, but yet they assume that this is not so, and that by vigoramong the people, and their success at the polls to the so-called "conservatism" of slaveholdtheir party acts are without meaning. We challenge them to give any reason for their the possibility of yet preserving slavery. They will not dare to confess in the light of open day that their purpose in all this agitation over the dead carcass of slavery is only to get into office. Nor will they dare to confess to he plunged into a war with England about the depredations of the Alabama, or with France about Mexico, and that through such means the seconioniste may have another chance to try tain any such latent ideas, they are not hold to give us any reason for the course they are ability to maintain and perpetuate slavery in Kentucky, despite what has taken place. Now, and alarmed. Very few of them in the interior can read, and they understand very little about through the action of three-fourths of the States of the Union, and consequently of the certainty of their ultimate freedom. They

have learned in a general way during the war that they are to become free; but hanging around the out kirts of public meetings, listen ing to a word dropped here and there in convermation, they karn that an effort is making to deprive them of the long-expected boon, to they take the alarm; one tells it to another: the report increases in terror as it flies, with a thousand imaginary evils, and the result as that they take the shortest course to a place ngers. Farms are thus lest without hands and the industry of the State thereby suffers grievously from the mischievons work of a set of slavery agitators for the sole purpose of getting into office at the expense of its moral and national prosperity. They will let the grain rot in the fields of Kentucky if, through this negro appeals to passion and prejudice and bitter decan obtain office by it. As an illustration of the the wake of these slavery agitators, the oppopents of the Constitutional Amendment in Kentucky, we state, upon the highest auterior some weeks ago, within two days after a harangue by a candidate for the Legislature in the ground that in some way or other slavery may be saved, a hundred and forty negroes leftheir homes. It was the natural effect of his assumption. This is by no means a solitary case. Like causes follow like effects. The whole labor of Kentucky has become vitiated, and rendered almost worthless by the work of these pestiferous agitators. And every day it is betical price we are paying now-not to speak of demoralization, insubordination, and general stampede among the negroes of Kentucky which they themselves, as we have shown above have caused and are now causing. The sublimity of impadence cannot well go beyond can be preserved, a twithstanding what has victim crushed to death if he don't.

taken place during the war, will they please tell us how it is to be done? They very carefully avoid this question in all their speeches and writings. Not one of their champions, so far as we have observed, has tonched it. They keep at a very remote distance from it, and maintain projound silence in regard to it. Nor will they say outright and in plain words that they expect slavery can be maintained. They talk nd it, cover it np with a multitude of words atter "an infinite deal of nothing" about "abon," and all that sort of incoherent stuff, but they are as shy of coming to the point of the

ugly question as a vonng darkey is of a ghost in darkness by the roadside They expect to bamboozle the people of Kenicky by assuming through the general tendency of their words and acts that slavery may be pre served, without saying so in so many wordswhich they have not the courage to do-and thus try to get the spoils of office upon a frandulent issue. They count largely upon the gnorance of the masses, and hope by playing upon and pandering to their passions-precise v as the secessionists did to bring about revolution, anarchy, and blood-to get into office. We ongly incline to the opinion that they under rate the intelligence of the people of Kentneky, and will be somewhat disappointed as to the results of their philanthropic and very disinteres ed labors.

A NEW ERA .- With the close of our civil war and the restoration of the Union, a new era dawns in American politics. Old party organ izations and the main issues on which they were divided have passed away, and now, irrespectly of former political ties, men are ranging themselves together to meet the questions which estment of which the future prosperity of the nation depends. In view of the result of the recent struggle for the Union, Hon. Clement L. Vallandicham in a letter addressed a few days since to a Young Men's Democratic Association effort for its restoration), expressed himself as

In the foregoing Mr. Vallandigham has annonneed in accurate and forcible terms the new period which has been reached in our political history, and, dropping the dead questions of the past, he turns his face to the future, with its issues of deep and vital importance to the nation. No philosophical thinker expected that our late civil war, gigantic and terrible as it was, could fail to produce great changes in popular ideas-changes which would necessitate new political combinations based upon issues widely different from those which had agitated the country before. There are men, however, who, wedded to prejudices that have grown with their growth and ripened with their years. are now devoting themselves to "funeral meditations over the history of the dead past" and airy speculations upon an impossible future. They do not realize how a mighty revolution, which has bathed our land in blood and convulsed our social fabrie from top to foundation, should open a "new epoch in the American era," and, hence, they cannot adapt themselves to the stirring scenes which are belore us. There is one grand object now commanding

the attention and energies of the American statesman, to the achieving of which men of all parties heretofore existing should earnestly devote themselves. The shock of war is over, and, om a four year's convulsion, our nationality is to be adjusted upon the new order of affairs. esulting from the war itself. A long and bitgro elavery precipitated the country into civil war, and one of the consequences of the atruggle is the downfall of the institution. To no this result appeared inevitable from the beginning of the conflict, although we have continually labored to make its occurrence gradnal, and thereby prevent any immediate sever doubted from the hour when the national

flag was assaulted upon the walls of Sumpter, efident that the rebellion would destroy throughout the Union, for we knew, what is now so obvious, that the loyal border slave them. The shock which overturned slavery bound to penetrate the system in Kentucky and Maryland and Missonri, producing a comon result. To this conclusion the secession leaders themselves arrived at last, and, Such is the condition in which the long-vexed

lavery question stands to day. For more than hirty years the constant source of sectional has been fully and forever determined by the sword, and they who first drew the sword are re- think for themselves. sponsible for the result. In other dave the "rights and wrongs of slavery" were the chief subject of party conflict, and it determined every Presidential contest. In future, however, there will be no such issue at stake, and political organizations cannot be formed with reference to it. If great losses are felt by the Southern people from the overthrow of slavery, they must be borne as one of the natural results of the late rebellion, and, grateful that the Government itself has been saved, they should bury the prejnenter with brave hearts into the new era of

progress which has dawned upon the nation. Why should politicians quarrel now about slaver ? Why should they seek, by inflammatory appeals to the hatreds of other days, to estrange the people from the government under which they live? Here and there, by such a course, they may win a local party triumph, but the advantage can be temporary only. The spirit of the age, and the great events that have so lately occurred, proclaim universal freedom, and the judgment is irrevocable. Funeral meditations over the history of the dead past cannot evive slavery; they are at best but airy speculations upon an impossible future. There are questions enough of a practical character to en- the twenty-leur hours rule, customary courtegage the people's attention without calling up ssues which have snuk beneath the waves of popular revolution, and they who would be act. ore in the stirring scenes before us must rid | this matter, takes occasion to repeat his protest themselves of old party shackles and indentify their hopes, their ambitions, their interests with

We think, with the New York Herald that there is a great deal of nonsense printed demoralize our servile population if they can in various papers in relation to indictments for treason against Lee, Johnston, and other milinunciation of the policy of the Government, keep are violent denunciations of the bloodthirstiners and bad faith of such persecution as it is called, and on the other side equally violent exdisastrons consequences which are following in pressions the other way. No one need feel They are gotten up and engineered simply as a means of notoriety by small politicians in Virginia. They emanate from men who choose that method to make a noise, lest the country should not be aware of their existence. When the indictments have accomplished this object they will be heard of no more.

A Washington despatch announces that Edward Ruffin, of Virginia, who fired the first gun on Fort Sumpter, committed suicide near Richmond, Saturday last, by blowing his head off with a gun. He preferred death to living nnder the Government of the United States. sing worse. This is the immediate, prac- Edward Ruffin was a very aged man, and the very embodiment of rebel fanaticam. He was accustomed to boast of having fired the gun that future evile—for this attempt to unsettle the accustomed to boast of having fired the gun that clavery question and still to bolster it up on the opened the bloody tragedy of the late war, and, part of a few pollucians for the sake of office and the accession scheme having failed, he preferred plender. And yet these people have the cool to die with it, though falling a victim to his surance to charge the Government and the own hands. Edward Ruffin accurately illusmilitary authorities here with producing the trated the rebellion itself, which was certainly the most suicidal scheme ever organized by political madmen.

> The editor of the Journal has made arrange And therefore the editor of the Democrat should get out of the way. He'll be the first

Omo Pourrics .- The State Convention which assembled at Columbus, Ohlo, Wednesday, to nominate candidates for State offices acted with great nnanimity in the selection of the follow ing ticket:

Lieutenant-Governor-A. G. McBarney. For State Treasurer—S. S. Warren, oi Lorain For Supreme Judge (long term)-Jacob

inkerhoff, of Summit county.

For Supreme Judge (vacancy)—John Welsh, For Attorney-General-Wm. H. West, of For School Commissioner—Captain J. C. forris, of Harrison county.

For Clerk of Supreme Court—Rodney Foos The Convention is represented as one of the gest that ever met in the State. We have vital infinence it would exert upon the political estions now before the country. The position of the Convention on the great question of recenstruction will attract attention everywhere, and afford gratification to the conservative men of the entire nation. The recent proclamations of President Johnson authorizing the re establishment of civil government in North Carolina and Mississippi were cordially indorsed, thereby

policy of re-construction. The following is the olution of the platform on that subject: That the President, Andrew Johnson, by his nwavering devotion to the Union, through ears of the severest trial, has now our highest nce, and that we cheerfully indorse the policy of his administration, looking to the restoration of peace and civil order in the so-called seceded States, and that, as Union men of Obio, we will give him our hearty and undivided export.

The position of Ohio on the important quesions indicated in the foregoing resolution will be indersed by more than three-fourths of the policy already adopted by President Johnson in resoration of civil government in the intely rebellious States is sustained by the overwhelm. ing voice of the people. We regard the action of the Obio Convention as effectually disposing of the silly arguments now urged by the antiamendment men of this State, who affect to believe that the popular sentiment of the free States is in favor of enforcing negro suffrage in the States of the South. We rejoice that the Ohio Convention has thus taken from the factionists in Kentucky the chief weapon with which they are fighting the Constitutional

TRAGEDY IN TIPTON COUNTY. TENX .- One of the most cold-blooded tregedies, that has occurred for a long while, says the Memphis Argus, took place at Bioomington, Tenn., a few days ago. The circumstances seem to be about as follows: On Sunday last, a negro man named Kilpatrick and another man named Smith went to the residence of Judge J. E. Walker, near nington, Tenn., to see one of the colored men formerly belonging to that gentleman. The man Kilpatrick went to the house of Walker, and told him that a brother of his (Walker's), who had left the country some two years ago, had returned, and was at a certain place ting to see him, and that for the purpose of giving him the information, he had come to see Walker did not suspect anything wrong, and set out, in company with Kilpatrick, to see his returned brother. The two proceeded together to the place indicated, when, instead of seeing his brother. Walker saw the man Smith. between whom and himself there had existed an old feud. On the approach of Walker, Smith seized an axe and struck him on the head, the blow cleaving the skull from the crown of the head to the vertebral column They then struck the axe into each temple, so as to be sure that they had killed him, and went where they had committed the horrible deed. It was three days before the body was found, in are none who pretend to hold office or exercise anthority in the country, the murderers have not been arrested, but are still at large.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Times reports the substance of a recent conversation with John M. Botts. Mr. Botts does not like the policy of the Government in and we accept it now as only the realization of | ing too stringent oaths. He would have the hold office. South or North, who has not always been a thorough, uncompromising Union man. which every man should be required as a condishould be established south as well as north of | tion of holding any office in the United States, North or South, to swear that he had never done, written, or said anything to prejudice or lujure the authority of the Government of the given aid, comfort, or encouragement to its enemies. This would keep all the powers of the Government in the hands of loyal men. Mr. they determined to incorporate the slaves of | Botts opposes negro suffrage on the ground the South into their armies, giving them the that it would perpetuate the anthority of the old slavehoiders. It will be for the interest of the latter to make triends of and employ their former slaves, and, as the negroes would be dependent on them for employment, they will be bitterness and controversy, and producing at guided by them to regard to voting. This must last the most terrible revolution on record, it | continue to be the case until the negroes become educated and independent enough to

> The Springfield (Mass.) Republican thinks the time has come when it will do no harm to make some disclosures respecting attempts made last winter to destroy the United States Arsenal there, which have hitherto been kept quiet for prudential reasons. It appears that a torpedo, made in imitation of a lump of coal, was discovered under a flight of stalrs, in the arsenal last December, and, on being opened, oved to contain powder and inflammable maerial enough, if exploded, to entirely destroy the bullding. Investigation showed that the infernal machine was left by two women, or men in women's clothes, who were disturbed just in time to prevent them from igniting its ase. The Republican details two other attempts to cripple the armory in different wave ath of which fortunately failed as completely

Secretary Seward has suggested to Secre Welles that he communicate to the navai officers of the United States that Great Britain has withdrawn her concession of beiligerent rights to the rebels; that the right of search of British vessels is terminated, but that, the British Government not having fully rescinded o those of the British navy. Secretary Seward, in acknowledging Earl Russell's note npon against the act of England and France in having conceded "belligerent rights" to the rebels, and informs him that the surrender of the rebel pirates will be demanded, regardless of the flag bey fly, or of any pretended transler to other

pations. FURLOUGHED -Major-General Frank P. Blain commanding the 15th army corps, is doing ev er thing in his power to promote the good in erests and to restore a feeling of satisfaction mong his troops. He has instructed division and brigade commanders to grant furloughs for home to twelve per cent of the men of the entire corps. This is a move in the right direction, and we trust that the other corps will be favored in a like manner.

On our first page this morning we pubish the dissenting opinion of Judge Williams, of the Snpreme Court, sustaining the "greenbacks" as a legal tender. The question involved has been differently adjudicated in different States, and will be presented to the United States Supreme Court for final decision. The opinion of Judge Williams is a very able one.

ENLISTING IN THE REGULARS -The War Dewishing to enlist in the regular army will be mands, receive their discharges and final statenents, and not be sent to the rendezvous, but receive their final payments.

The reception that the people of Chicago gave to Gen. Sherman was very warm, but not a tenth part so hot as those that the old hero always gave to the rebel forces.

lish a paper for nothing." Why, then, does he publish one that's good-for-nothing? Gen Sherman is undergoing the penalties of greatness. We know what they are Sorry for you, old hero.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENT THE REAL CONSERVATIVE POLICY .- During the last narter of a century the slavery agitation has been justly ascribed to partisan extremists North and Sonth. It has been used by them partly to heighten the ardor of political contests, but chiefly to produce a degree of sectional animosity which should precipitate the country into disunion and civil war. The Northern extremists have sought the abolition of slavery, while those of the South have struggled to extend and perpetnate it. Both of these factionists were equally rejoiced when the hostility between the sections culminated in the late warlike struggle, one believing that it would eventuate in the utter destruction of slavery, and the other believing that it would by it with considerable anxiety, in view of the result in the establishing of a Southern Confederacy and the perpetuity of the institution within its limits. The uitras of the North were the better politicians of the two, inasmuch as they misled the ultras South into the very scheme which was destined to overturn slavery forever a result now indisputed by all reasoning observers of current events. At the beginning of the war the Southern States, in conjunction with the conservarel ndiating the nitra doctrine of Chase and tive men of the North, held every branch of the Government excepting the Executive and Summer as to pegro suffrage and a general had the secession leaders been content with the | hovered around the outskirts of the armies, like power then exercised by them over public affairs and 'stood their ground," they could have avoided war and maintained slavery for a hunired years to come. At that time, even Mr. Lincoln, just elected to the Presidency, emphatically expressed himself as having neither the power nor the disposition to interfere with slavery, so that, practically, the friends of slavery were secure in every department of the Government. There was no real danger to the of war, as the fields where they hope still to institution then to be apprehended, except from Northern States, demonstrating that the wise | the peculiar friends of the South themselves, who had determined, upon the pretext of Mr.
Linceln's election, to invoice the country in a war for disunion, predicated upon the slavery If, in 1861, the Southern representatives in

ression.

and beantifully, 'is still a very sacred thing.

and co-operated with him in the administration of the Government, the ultras of the North would have been completely overwhelmed, the peace of the country would have been preserved, had the advantage of a strict enforcement of all the guarantees to which it was entitled. As soon, however, as the secession movement was fully irangurated, the Administration of President Lincoln was thrown upon the free States. chiefly, for support, and the war against the Union having been made for slavery the anti-slavery sentiment of the North was immeasurably increased, so that, at a comparatively early period of the struggle, it became evident that slavery must share the fate of the war itself. The philosophy of the whole thing was that the seceding States, by their hasty and snicidal action, drove President Lincoln, and every department of the Government, from their originally conservative position, the result being that hostility to slavery became, with the majority of the loval people, inseparable from hosillity to the rebellion. We are now deeply conced that the real conservative policy which the South should have adopted in 1861, was to stand by Mr. Lincoln, and, through the infinence of his administration, overthrow the extreme men of the party which elected him. and, in that way, bring about a truly national party which should drive from the political arena the uitra men of both sections.

The history of the crisis of 1861 is being re-

Congress had accepted the declarations made

by President Lincoln in his inaugural address,

leated in 1865. President Johnson, contrary to the expectations of all his political foes, has tration, his purpose being, in his own language, to "manage the Government for no particular of the North, led by Chase, Somner, and Phillips, have opened war upon his Administration, their object being to keep alive the sectional hatreds of the past, and, if possible, prevent the restoration of the Union upon the broad principles of constitutional equality. The masses of the free States now cordially indorse the policy of President Johnson and are ready to bury the regard to suffrage at the South. He thinks it partisan extremists in political oblivion. unwise to restrict the right of voting by requir. The same view which should have induced us to sustain President Lincoln in 1861. Johnson and his administration of the Government. It is not only the duty but the highest He thinks that Congress should make a law by Interest of Kentneky, and, indeed, of every Southern State, to support the President in his controversy with the ultra men who are laboring to drive his Administration from its present conscivative position. Let us therefore sustain President Johnson on the slavery question. United States, nor in any way, by act or word, ratify the amendment, and then, in co opera tion with an overwhelming majority of the free States, establish more firmly than ever the principle that the domestic regulations of the respective States are under the exclusive control will result in the utter overthrow of the Chase and Summer party, and effectually destroy the fatal dogma of enforcing negro suffrage by Federal power in the reconstruction of rebellious States. This view of our future policy was very clearly and forcibly expressed by Hon. George H. Yeaman, in the remarkable speech delivered by him in support of the Constitutional Amendment, in the last Congress. January 9, 1865. On this point Mr. Yeaman

> fools and some bad men. All great parties have in their midst a dangerous faction. The great ss of the Northern people are anti-slavely in timent. In this they are honest. It is naral, and sensible people do not quarrel with sm for it. But there is a Jacobinical, power-sing, law-delying, plunder-hunting, blood-listing faction there whose strength must be meneed, and now, in the midst of war for the Uni n, they would rather expel slave State from the Union than to readmit on with a single slave in her borders. They muswith a single slave in her borders. They must be overthrown. Their power is the power of the anti slavery sentiment of the people and of modern civilization. The tide of that opinion cannot be resisted, and is so strong that it is carrying with it several dangerous and vital errors, such as the enlargement and intensitication of Executive power, the reduction of States to Territories, the denial of the common law and constitutional write of freedom, the suppression of the press, the banishment of untried and unaccused citizens, and other things admitted by the deminant party to be evils, but supposed to be temporarily necessary and incidental to the one great purpose of overthrow-

deutal to the one great purpose of overthrowiz rebellion and slavery.

In passing this amendment, we do make sure
of the final extinction of slavery, but, so far
from indorsing the radical abolition party, we
reb them of their power. And it will rob the
se slouist of much of his power, for, without
this element of exclusional power of cohethis element of excitement and power of cohesion, the rebellion could neither have been organized nor held up for one year on any other question. And I may here as well admit, and constantly contended that slavery was not the cause of the rebellion, the very intimate rela-tion which that institution has from the beginalng maintained with this deadly assault on me government has not increased the little love i ever had for it. Then, seeing that slavery is already practically abolished, so disorganized that slave labor is no longer of any value—seeing that slave labor is no longer of any value—seeing that violent and irregular abolition is more offensive and irritating than constitutional and legitimate emsnelpation—to bring to an ead the the name and legal existence of that which no longer has a practical and a useful existence, and to disarm and lay powerless the two disturbing factions in the country's politics, it seems to me wise to meet the issue fairly and tully, and to make an end, at the earliest possible day, of this great element of disturbance. Then, indeed, are the Jacobins and fanatics shorn of their locks, and their strength departed before the pillars of the temple have fallen under their mad wrenches. before the pillars of the te der their mad wrenches.

No sooner shall we settle this slavery question and remove it from our national politics then we will have completely disarmed the ultra men of both sections of the country. The party now in Kentucky which is struggling against the amendment, notwithstanding its partment has decided that volunteer soldiers | ratification by three-fourths of the States is inevitable, is not only making a useless fight for forthwith mustered out of their respective com- that which cannot be saved, but is daily adding fuel to the flame of Northern fanaticism and strengthening the Jacobinical party of Sumner and Chase. The trne conservative policy is to ratify the amendment, and thereby discard from future party contests that element of disturb ance and bitterness which has already proved Pandora's box to the Union, and effectually disarm the fanatical partisans at the North who are now making war upon the statesmanlike policy of President Johnson.

It depended on Grant, Sherman, Sherishall have a speedy and substantial peace.

THE SUPPRESSION OF LAWLESSNESS .- Acts of SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865 awleseness, and even the most revolting crimes, A WORD TO LOYAL SLAVEHOLDERS -As the are frightfully numerous. Searcely a day passes in which we are not compelled to chronicle opponents of the Constitutional Amendment are demoralizing the negroes and causing them them. They are not confined to any particular to leave their homes by making them believe State or section, and are perpetrated by both white men and negroes. They are the bad leg-

acles which the struggle we have passed through has left us-the drops which the red, receding surges of angry passions that the war roused lutfierce activity are dashing into our faces and upon our garments. They require-this lawessness and these hot or cold-blooded crimeswill not be, as a general rule, for a good while rempt, energetic, co-operative treatment on the part of the normal, conservative forces of society, in order to their effectual supvests? If the opponents of the Constitution There should be a rally of good men of all sects and parties to crosh them. Self preservation and the common welfare de mand it. "Human life." says Whittier, simply t was cheap during the war, but that being over, its value has risen, and it must now be protected by all the powers of governments national, State, and municipal, supported by the combined influence and active energies of all men who are not themselves outlaws. The necessities of the case require something more than the ordinary efforts of the ministers of the laws in ordinary times. Immense numbers of camp followers and thicking vagabonds who have so many prowling wolves or unclean vnitures, to devonr victims or feast on garbage, and who, dressed like real soldiers, always profess to have een such, find at length their occupation gone. Naturally brutal and cowardly in their instincts. too lazy for honest toil, and unwilling to surren der their habits of robbery and kindred outrages. they tarn upon peaceful communities, many of which have not yet recovered from the ravages carry on their depredations, and seek their wonted prey. The strong arm of the law must come down heavily and unerringly upon them. There must be no mincing of the business, no parieting with outlawry or shamming with justice, no enlargement of the meshes of the law so that a coach and four can be driven through them, as somebody once said could to done with any law, and as, emfessedly, has too often been done in Kentucky and elsewhere. It is time for all that to be stopped. And yet, we urge no undue severity. That de feats its own ends. The efficacy of pmishment. in its remedial and protective character, depends, not upon its severity but upon itscertainty It is not overdoing that is effective. That re colls upon itself. Thus saith the great bard who sounds all the depths and occult recesses of emedy. But is there any remedy? We believe

That it do singe yourself: We may outrus, by violent swittness, that which we rut at, And less by overrunning. Know you sot, The fire that mounts the liquer till it run o'e: In seeming to augment it, wastes it? It is justice, not vengeance that is required It is adequate, not undue punishment following promptly upon the perpetration of crime that deters the criminally disposed. What cares the red-handed and black-hearted viliais for the thundering denunciations of the law how terrible soever they may be, if he has a confident or even a feeble hope of escaping its visitations altogether?
Let retribution be swift and sure rather than excessive, and we shall get all the benefit from

Heat not a furnace for your foe so ho

uman natnre:

it as deterring from lawlessness and crime which it is possible to extract from any human penal code. Military discipline and martial law have given, and are rapidly giving place to civil law. The work of courts-martial and marshals provost must be performed chiefly hereafter by civil judges and juries, even in the States lately in revoit. There will continue to be, of course, military supervision in such States, but this will be withdrawn just so soon and so generally as the people away, leaving his body exposed on the spot given a conservative character to his Administration of those States shall practically demonstrated by the states of those states shall practically demonstrated by the states of those states of t strate their ability and their inflexible determination, through civil organizations, to maina putrifying and mntilated condition. As there party, but for the whole country." The ultras tain the supremacy of the laws, suppress disor der, punish erime, and thereby adequately pro teet person and property, and not a minute sooner. Nor should it be. The laws must be enforced, and if courts and juries will not do it. military power must. There is no alternative The great interests of society, the rights of per son and property, demand protection, and they will have it. If it come not from one direction it will and it must from another. The sole cause of mob law in this country has been the shameless dereliction of civil law and its sworth what we anticipated four years ago We were right of holding office restricted a great deal when the war of the ultras was made upon ministers. There comes up involuntarily very nature and necessities o its condition, au uny lelding demand for protection against Intolmachinery of the State, it is clutched in time of peace by the strong hands of irregular power in a disorganized or semi-organized form. There may be exceptions to the rule, but generally, whenever there is a sudden exhibition of mob violence in a city or in rural districts, there will be found to have been lurking beneath the surface of forms gross corruption or remissness in the administration of the laws, perjured of the States themselves, subject only to the iniquities and judicial farces perodying justice and mocking the cries of outraged citizens. Our guards and patrols will have to be largely increased, we think, and in the country, it will

be found necessary, in all probability, to mount them, so that highwaymen can be pursued and bagged. Each county may be obliged to maintain a mounted patrol. This vill entail a heavy expense, but it will be infinitely better to bear it than to bear the depredations of banditti, and feel the harrowing consciousres of insecurity. The feeling of security is worth all it may cost, and must be had at any price. So far as our own community is concerned.

we urge increased, we may say extraordinary kind and grade. The public weal requires of them more strongly perhaps than ever before answerving fidelity, the highest courage, and integrity.

Our citizens expect this of them and will support them in the unflinching discharge of their

Where martial and civil law both prevail in a time of peace, there should be a disposition | paying his negroes and coining money like a msulfested to harmonize, to avoid whatever may tend to bring about collisions. To ignore stiff etiquette and mere punctilio would proba-

bly redound to the public good. Compensation .- We have been repeatelly, sked, from various portions of the State, whether or not the loyal owners of slaves in Kentucky arc to be compensated for slaves that have colleted in the public service. As far as our infinence extends we shall siways exert it to secure compensation, but the question is in the hands of the Federal Administration. In February, 1864, a law was enacted by Congress empowering the Secretary of Var to appoint commissoners in the loval slate States whose duty it should be to award compensation to loyal masters, but no such commission has yet been and in accordance with the views of Mr. Clay, appointed for Kentucky. In pursuance of the law we have referred to, a commission was established in Maryland after the emancipation of slavery by that State last summer, and we have been credibly informed that when Kentneky shall ratify the amendment and thereby settle the vexed question in her own limits, a similar commission will be established here. It, however, we refuse to act upon the question onrseives, but allow the institution to drift away unaffected by any legal acton, we believe there will be no compensation. We referred to this matter some weeks ago, but not so definitely as now. We have urged the people of the State, as we now do, to take this slavery question into their own hands and fores'all the events which are inevitably before us. That the amendment will become a part of the Federal Constitution there is no room whatever for doubt. Whether we will it or not, it will be ratified by the requisite constitutional majority of the States before the expiration of the approaching winter, and then slavery will be abolished in Kentncky, and, as we waru the people now, our slaveholders will receive no compensation. If, however, we co-operate with the States ratifying, we believe the commission will be appointed at once, as was the case in Maryland. The Journal, at any rate, will do everything in its power to secure to our slaveowners a just compensation.

We have just read General Simon Bolivar uekner's "Farewell Address" to the rebel counsels them to go home peaceably and cultivate friendly relations with all persons. The tendency of the actions and coursels o General Buckner four years ago was fatal to Kentucky, but it appears that the terrible war into which dan. & Co., whether the rebel armies should be he then led so many of our brave young men conquered. It depends on others whether we has taught him the value of perce and harmony

that, unless they do so, they will never obtain their freedom, it becomes a serious and very practical question with ioval slaveholders how this process of demoralization can be arrested and prevented from working still more disastrous consequences than it has already done The crops are not yet ready for harvesting and If the stampede of negroes still go on as it has been and is doing, who are to gather the har Amendment continue to inculcate the belief that slavery may yet be saved, that the negroes will not obtain their freedom, will not the stampede among them increase in volume and impetus till it shall reach every part of the State, and almost entirely dennde it of its field hands? It seems so to us, unless some practical remedy can be found sufficiently potent to check it and prevent it from swelling into greater proportious than it has now obtained. What's to be done? The question interests, not only loyal slaveholders-though it affects them in an especial manner and is vitally important to them-but the citizens of the State generally, because upon its solution depend argely the securing of the crops, the food of the people, prices, and many other important matters that will readily snggest themselves to the intelligent reader. We do not sup pose the leaders of the anti-Amendment party will change their course, however much the public good may demand it. When have the slavery agitators of the South ever done so by considerations even of the weightlest character affecting the interests of the community? Did those agitators pause in their career though the horrors of war and the desolations that always foilow in its track loomed up before them in 1860? Did they not stigmatize all who opposed them, who warned the people against the sure consequences of their madness as "abolitionists," that being supposed a sufficient answer to any and every argument, just as the slavery agitators in Kentucky now do? "Abolitionist" was the great lever used to upturn and overthrow the prosperity of the Southern people, the "open same" in virtue of which the flood-gates of revolution were raised and the dark witers of trife let loose upon the fair fleids and peaceful rhabitants of the South; and "abolitionist" strange as it may seem, is still the shipholeth of very agitation in Kentneky! We repeat that we do not expect that these agitators will alter their course. They will continue, we suppose, to alarm the negroes by assuming that the latter will not be made free, and thus the stampede, un less an effective check can be found and applied, will go on deepening and widening, and paralyzing, to a great and lamentable extent, the industry of the State. As the election does not take place till August, the evil, if permitted to increase, will then have been done and be past

form by Major-General Palmer in a general order dated June 18th, which may be found on our fourth page. A part of it is in the following words: Application having been made at these headnuarters by the owners of slaves, that the free-tom of their slaves be granted by military au-bority, to the end that the labor of such liberated claves may be made available at home as hired laborers, their persons protected, and the wages agreed to be given be assured to them it wages agreed to be given be assured to them it is hereby announced that, in all cases where the owners of slaves shall declare in writing to their slaves that they will in all things regard them as hired servante, and in and by said writing agree to pay them wages for their labor, the arrangement will be protected in all its parts by military authority, provided said declaration in writing is made by the master before some multiary officer commanding a past or special detachment, or before some Provost Marshal, and assented to by said slave

It is a practical and simple remedy for the

there is. We suggested it nearly two months

ago, and it has just been revived in a modified

It is a practical and simple remedy for the great and growing evil complained of, and the only one, in our judgment, within the reach of the slaveholders of Kentucky at the present

Its general adoption would put a stop, we think, to the sad tendency of the course which the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment are pursuing, and preserve to our farmers the labor necessary to harvest their crops and carry on the other operations of the plantations,

The snecess of the plan caunot be doubted if entered heartily into in good faith and honors meut is for owners to deciare to their slave that they will regard them as "hired servants" General Palmer closely it will be perceived that he does not profess to emaucipate negroes by

The owners of slaves have applied to him for this purpose, but as the constitution of Kentucky does not permit the emancipation of siaves, execut upon certain conditions, all ha de clares he will do is to "protect the arrangement" that may be entered into by master and slave, b which the former agrees to treat the latter as a for his labor. The said "arrangement" will be protected in "all its parts." That gives seen ity to both parties, and both parties consequenti. can exercise implicit faith in it.

In making the suggestion, some two month ago, to the slaveowners of Kentucky to hire their servants, we instanced the success of the plan as put into operation many years ago by a keen, shrewd, old Scotch millionaire of Lonisi ana, by the name of John McDonogh, whom some of our readers may have known. He owned immense plantations and amassed a great fortune. His negroes never ran away, were never flogged, and did more work than those of any other planter, and did it enough to buy themselves, he seut them to Liberia in Africa. The representatives of South nant at Old John for turning "abolitionist. but he probably never knew anything of it or i he did, never noticed it, but kept straight on

Can it be reasonably doubted that the same principle called into requisition in Kentucky would have the same effect? We think no Let our farmers and others try it.

Kentucky.-The peculiar interests of slavery are thoroughly hostile to the interests of the slaveholders who, according to our Auditor's report of 1864, number but 36,110 against 883.377 non-siaveholders (according to the census of 1860), have always enjoyed singular advantages for their peculiar property under the legislation of the State. We have argued, again and again, in pursuance of very obvious facts as expressed by him on the subject in 1849, that the material wealth of Kentncky would be im measurably advenced by the substitution of the system of free labor for that of slavery. By such change the great and varied resources of the Commonwealth would be far more rapidly dereloped, and a degree of prosperity would be ealized as yet unknown to our people. Au overwhelming majority of our population are non-slaveholding, and yet the wealth of the State has been chiefly confined to the compara tively few slaveholders. This significant fact is accounted for by a contemporary who very ruly says, that in every slave State on this continent the rich lands have been worked by negro slaves, and the poor white men have been driven to the thin and comparatively barren lands. This is supremely the case in Kentucky. The

rich lands of the Bluegrass regions and the fine tobacco lands of Southern Kentucky are almost altogether worked by slaves. So true is this that a man need do no more to find out the quality of the soll of a particular State than to take the census of the county and see how many slaves there are in it. The poor white men, being excluded from these productive soils, are driven into the poorer regions of the country, where the thin soll vields but a poor eturn to their labor, and are there con to strive for a scanty subsistence. Add this other fact also: Where slavery abounds, many of the mechanical departments of labor were troops that were under his command. He filled by negroes-carpenters, blacksraiths bricklayers, stenemasons, &c. Slaveholders preferred owning such skilled labor to hiring it. Thus poor white men were excluded from this also. Now free the negroes; turn loose these slaves who are monopolizing the labor upon the rich lands of the State, and are filling up many of the mechanical professions, and let them compete for such labor with the white

man, and who will be benefited thereby? Is it not easy to see that the white laborer would

have opportunities of getting good employment, that he has not now? Most certainly he would. Now, as to the freed negro competing with the superior intelligence of the white man. the thing is perfectly ridiculous. As long as slavery exists, this competition does not and cannot exist, for the simple reason that the white man has no chance. His labor is not in demand, and his services are everywhere made to vield to those of the slave. Free the negro. nd let the white man have a chance and nine employers out of ten would hire him in prefernce to the negro. Black slave labor is some ittle cheater than free white labor: but black free labor is not near so cheap, for the reason bat the white man is more industrious and more intelligent than the negro.

Then away with the argument that the free ng of the negroes will injure the poor white man. It will do no such thing. It will not only benefit him by throwing open to him fields of labor which he has not had heretofore, but t will also benefit him by taking away from herest labor the stigma which slavery has put upen it. There is nothing more honorable than work. There is a dignity, independence, and upilghtness in good, honest work, that led an old monk to say, Laborare est orare-"To labor is to pray"-i. e., a man can find no better way of serving himself, his generation, and his Government than by eating his bread in the sweat of his face. Yet slavery has so degarded this noble thing-work-that to be a laboring man has become a term of reproach. Remove slavery, and you also remove this; and the poor white man can lift his head proudly among his feliows, and let his hardened hands and burned skin be his passport to respectability anywhere and everywhere. Poor man, it is your interest, above every other man's, to get rid of slavery. Will ven have the manliness to vote your interest? We hope so. THE RETURNING MASSES -It is stated, and we

presume truly, by the Philadelphia Gazette, that two hundred thousand more United States troops are to be forthwith sent home and mustered out of service. These, it is said, will be mostly from the Western and Southwestern departments. As regards the first discharge, now about completed, a despatch from Washington tells us that one hundred and fifty thousand men have been sent home from that city, and this, with the number now about to be mustered ont, will aggregate three hundred and tifty thousand men returned to their homes If to these we add the rebel troops surrendered in all parts of the Sonth, some two hundred thousand men, we shall have a total of five hundred and fity thousand. But this is not all. We had in our custody some sixty thousand rebel prisoners, all of whom are in process of discharge and transportation home. At the lowest estimate, the number of Union prisoners in the South, who have been returned to their omes during the last three months, cannot have been less than twenty thousand, so that some eighty thousand prisoners, North and South, are to be added to the aggregate, which thus reaches six hundred and thirty thousand We regret that we have no means of estima-

ing the number of men discharged from arsedepots; the number of teamsters and other civilians released from the service in the Quarterster's Department of the forces in the field; the clerks discharged from Government offices; the number of men discharged from the naval vessels now out of commission, and the swarms of officers who, since the termination of the war. have resigned their commissions and gone home to devote their attention to civil pursuits. Taking both sides in the late conflict, a million will hardly cover the number of men already returned to their homes or thrown upon the country for support who have lately been making a living upon the operation of the war Large as the aggregate seems, a careful examination of the facts will show that it is no exag-

Where the loss has been so terrible these men will be valuable additions to the Southern opulation, provided their leaders are not allowed to get them astray again, as they are striving to do in some quarters. Many who were unused to work before the war have been familiarized with it by sad necessity. They go home wiser than they were. They have learned much of the Northern people they never knew before, and having tested the value of such resources as ourse they will go home impressed. ources as ours, they will go home impre with the overpowering need of improvement at

the South. by the return of peace, we do not entertain such apprehensions respecting them as some do In the course of the war we have seen many re turned soldiers quietly pursuing their old avoeations with as much sobriety, industry, and establishment in the city that has not some one who has seen service in this conflict. Some temporary troubles there will be, and the sharks, always ready to p ev noon the soldier or salior will soon impoverish some of them. But for the general mass their old habits of industry will return, and we are inclined to think that they will bear as honorable a record in peace as they have done in war. Most of them ask no

charity, no benevilent aid, ouly steady emwe stated, upon what we regarded as reliable cently visiting Washington from this State had no interview with President Johnson. Accord. ing to our information their mission was simply to confer with Gen. Fisk, the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for Kentucky and Ten; nessee, with reference to certain regulations o the Bureau. We have since learned, however, that they presented also an address to the President, to which he made some response, The address was full of unfounded complainte, to which we presume the President patienti; listened, without attaching any importance to ts statements. The inferences drawn from the affair by certain Washington correspondents are not, we believe, to be at all relied upon.

THE MILITARY PASS SYSTEM ABOLISHED. - By reference to General orders from Gen. Thomas, says the Nashville Dispatch of yesterday, it will be seen that throughout that Department military passes will no longer be required. And so the work of reconstruction and the return to the usages of civil life goes bravely on. Gradually, the peaceful state of society no longer demanding their retention, will military regulations and restraints of every kind be removed. Even now the civil authorities in Tennessee could be relied on to preserve the quiet of the State. We see by the despatches that military rule in some cities in Virginia has given way to civil authority. Nashville will ere long follow suit, and the day is not far distant when all over this broad land the blessings of peace and prosperity, in their broadest significance, will be fully restored. So mote it be.

ching patriots and brave and gallant sons of East Tennessee, who headed the first Federal ganization in his native State in 1861, and who has since been engaged in stubbornly fighting the enemies of his country at the "iron ront," reached the city yesterday from Washngton. Until recently he was in command of the Department of North Carolina, but having been relieved, he is now en ronte for Nashville, under orders to report to Major General Thomas for duty. General Cooper has distinguished

MILITARY TAX IN BOONE.-We understand that there is an organized opposition in Boone county to the collection of the military tax authorized by an act of the last Legislature of Kentucky. Seventy-five citizens of the county have filed a petition for themselves and others, for a writ of prohibition to prevent the levy of the tax and issuing of the bonds. The tax amounts to \$170,800, being the sum which was paid to drafted men and substitutes for drafted men in the fall of 1864. The case will come up at the September term of the Boone Circuit Court.

ame party yet "that we always belonged to. If this is so, why does it keep on reiterating every day, or three or four times a day, that we have changed? We are afrald our neighbor has lost his spectacles, or is losing his wita.

Well, they is right here in Kentneky, trying their best to stop this pegro agitation business and to put a damper upon all agliators like the

New York, June 21. The Herald's Washington letter says: The lelegation from South Carolina, which arrived in Washington yesterday, have instructions to epiceent to the President the expediency of ing an efficient plan, whereb ir employers in regard to labor and wags on be satisfactorily arranged. They profess a willing ness to award to the freedmen they may impley one half their crops as recompense for heir labor, but unless they have a grarantee hat the labor shall be continuous, it will be of the continuous of the continuou use to commence operations. Another idea if the late claves are to be allowed to choose elr eccupations they will select corn-planting the easiest work to the great dimiuntion of ne cutton and rice crops. The members of this elegation accept abolition, declaring it is ally the slaveowners who have secured the determination to be loval, own they have iled in a great undertaking, and think they

were right in secoding, but admit they may

were right in ecceding, but admit they may have erred.

The same correspondent says: The rebel Secretary of the Treasury Trenholm went to Colombia and reported to our commandant that he was ready to deliver himself up at any time. He then led off with zeal to carry into effect the military emancipation orders, and was first to centract ratisfactorily with his freedmen, several hundred in number, not one of whom left him. Before the war he was a gradual emancipationist, and his ready adoption of the Government views and policy in Colombia had a saintary effect in that region, and under Colonel Houghton, who is praised by all parties there, the trial will be a fair one. Subsequently an order was received from General Hatch for his arrest. The order was promptly obeyed, and Trenholm drove home under parole to Orangaburg in his own carriage, and proceeded thence by railroad to Charleston, where he was lodged in jail, In a conversation with Trenholm's somin-law he told me that Mr. T. was forced to take the position of Secreta y of the Treasury under Davis. He declined twice, and was at last peremptorily ordered to report at Richmend by Davis in the following despatch:

"Your resvices are needed. Report here immediately."

The steamer Arago, from Hilton Head the

mediately."

The steamer Arago, from Hilton Head the 18th, has arrived. The Savannah Herald is received, but contains no news of note from that

large number of orders relative to police and other regulations of the city have been is-sned by Gen. Woodford. Angusta dates state that Howell Cobb was at Reports are favorable of the incoming wheat

and corn creps.

The Augusta Gazette says the local authori-The Augusts Gazette says the local authorities in the adjacent towns and villages have qualified themselves for their offices, and everything is harmonious. The negroes are going back to their former owners to work for wages, and the farming interests are promising.

The Commercial's Washington special says: General Huribut is to be court-martialed at New Orleans on serious charges.

The Commercial's Washington special says: General Hnribut is to be court-martialed at New Orleans on serious charges.

Officers from New Orleans report that Kirby Smith made authing privately in cotton operations. He only used cotton to secure pay and subsistence for his army. His quarteemaster lately turned over to General Canby three thousand dollars in go'd as rebel property.

Captain Mebaffey arrived to day, having in charge Mr. Gayle, of Cahawba, Ala., who advertised proposals to assassinate President Lincoln for a million dollars. The pisoner is a lawyer, and claims that the affair was a joke. He has applied for Reverdy Johnson and J T Brady as counsel.

The Post's Washington special says: President Johnson declines appointing Gen. Steele, of Alabama, as Provisional Governor of that State, on the ground that he has served in the rebel army.

Secretary Stanton's report of the operations of his department for the last year of the war is published, from which it appears that there were forwarded to the field 49, 626 soldiers, and mustered out and discharged 2e8 114. Ovr. 240 flags have been captured from the rebels. There were 101 950 colored soldiers in the service. The Paymaster General's report is up to June 20, 1864, and the disbursements up to that

The Paymaster General's report is up to line 30. 1864, and the distursements up to that ime amounted to \$313 484.865 87.

Washington, June 21. Gns Smith, a renegade New Yorker, late a neral in the rebel army, has not been arrest as reported, but was on the streets of Macon

ions have been held in the variou Conventions have been held in the counties of Georgia, at which resolutio knowledging the laws and anthority l'nited States were passed, and request President to appoint a Provisional Guntil the reorganization is effected. WASHINGTON June 21

Mr. Doster read a paper in the case of Par Mr. Doster read a paper in the case of Payne lie considered there was but one question namely. How can the conviction of the prisoner in doing that which he thought was right in attempting the morder of Secretary Sawam militate his pulsiament? The counse gave a history of the prisoner, and excused the crime as the result of his Southern education-slavery having trained the assassis. The accused was a fanatic—an enthusiast—a heronot a hired tool. Mr. Doster said: Apart from the crime Payne had committed he had formed an estimate of his character little short of admitation. Mr. Doster then read a statemen from Alzerat, saying he was ore of the party

remptorily retused to do. CINCINNATI, June 21. The Ohio State Conv o-day. Gen. W. B. Woods was elected Presient and W. Beevla Secretary of the Convention

En. t.

The Convention passed resolutions giving 30d thanks for the overthrow of the rebellion, amenting the death of President Lincoln, ondersing the policy of President Johnson's adversing the policy of President Johnson's adversing that that the fore years of the amenuity. t on, and that while we are anxious tor an early construction of fraternal relations with the nsurgent, States, we demand that it shall be neach terms as will give assurance, peace, rlt, to the loyal people and prosp

to the Federal Union. NEW YORK, June 21. The President is resolved to cut down expenses to the lowest point. He is known to favor retremchment as a means for returning to specie payment, which he will recommend to

It is expected the army will be reduced to 00 000 men by New Year.

The Tribune publishes General Shermau's report of the campaign from Atlanta to Savannah. The army that left Atlanta for Savannah was The army that left Atlants for Savannah was seventy thousand strong. Sherman's first object was to place his army in the heart of Georgia, interfering between Macon and Angusta, and obliging the enemy to divide his forces to defend not only those points, but Savannah and Charleston. He then almed to reach Washington. His subordinates all obeyed his instructions, and all his plans were fully resilized. The details of the march have already been given to the public.

The anthor of the infamous advertisement which appeared in the Selma (Ala.) Advertiser of December 1, 1864, offering one million dotlars to precure the assacination of Messre, Lincoln, Johnson, and Seward, was brought to Weshington te-day under arrest. The scoundrel's name is Gavle. He is a lawver by profession, and resides about ten miles from Selma. He admits that he wrote the advertisement, and paid for its insertion in the Selma papers, but claims that it was intended merely as a joke upon the community.

Two compositors employed on the Advertiser, one of whom put the advertisement in type, were also brought along as witnesses against Gayle.

Dr. Wm. Elder, the able statistician of the Treasury Department, in his researches has devictored the following facts concerning the nine Nerhwestern States drained by the Ohio and Missiscippi rivers, Michigan and the territory of Nebraska.

They have ten and a half millions population, 33% per cent of the total population, 31 87-100 per cent of the total wealth, and 35 per cent of the total wealth, and 35 per cent of the the total concerning the year ending June 30, 1864, on manufactures, pwars 27,660,000, or 38 2 10 per cent of the entire amount. The valuable work from which these are taken will soon be printed

The Postmaster General has ordered the reopening of the following postoffices in Kentucky: Springport, Henry county: L. S. Montgomery.

Springport, Henry county; L. S. Montgomery, postmaster Fellna, Graves county; John Sneed, postmaster. Florence Station, McCracken county; W. T. Boyd, postmaster. Autora, Marshall county; Wm. H. Eggner, postmaster. Smith's Mills, Henderson county; W. H. Hombels, postmaster. oris, postmaster.
It is reported that ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiwill se tendered the Mission to Berlin. Mr. Wright occupied the position under Buchanan's administration.

The South Carolina delegation that arrived The South Carolina delegation that arrived here this merning had an unusually protracted interview with the President. All the delegated express great satisfaction with the meeting. They will have another interview to-morrow. Very few of the Southern people here object to the employment of their former slaves at remnneratiale wags, but insist that they should be allowed to regulate by legislative enactments the terms of service, so far as to bind the laborer for a year at a time under forfeiture of pay for a faithful fulfilinest of the contract, for in the cotton producing regions an equal 20re of field hands must be kept np during the whole year or the crop will be lost to the planter.

oet to the planter.
There is no truth in the report that Hancock's corps will be abolished, on the contrary it is to be recruited to its original maximum. [Special Dospatch to the Louisville Journal.]
NASHVILLE, June 22.

The 83d Illinois are on their way home. The psymasters will commence paying off e troops around Nashville to-day.

The 18th Michigan arrived last night, home The 18th Michigan arrived last night, homeward be und.

The Nashville Union, this morning, contains an account of the storm at Tullahouss.

On Sunday, at guard-mounting, at 2 P. M., the guards were all protetrated to the earth by a single discharge of electricity, which instantly killed Jeremiah Cooley, company C, 152d lilinois, and injured thirty-two others Lieutenant Rea, co. E, was badly hurt, as were also James Paul, co. B, H. R.

Vanmeter, co. D. Thomas and John Schaubb, co E. Robert Barnell, co. F. J. K. Turner, co. co E. Robert Barnell, co. F. J. K. Tarner, co. I. William Himer and E. E. McDougal, co K. Work on the East Tenneeseen and Virghia Rallread, east of Jonesboro, has entirely ceased. A meeting of the stockholders is to be held as K. roxville on the 12th of July, when steps will be taken to complete the repairs on the road to the Virginia line.

the Virginia line. New York, June 22. The Herald's Havana correspondent sas 3 of the reception of Breckinridge and party: The worthis were all near Jeff Davis when he was 3 int to sea, arriving at Cardinas on the 11th, after three days and nights passed almost entirely without esting or sleeping. At Cardinas they were serenaded, and received marked attention from the Spanish Governor and people. They expected to remain at Havana for some

ne. The Herald's Richmond correspondent says: Monday last was the day named by Governor Pierront for assembling in Richmond of the loyal Legislature of Virginia, and a number of the members were present, but owing to conthe memners were present, but owing to con-situtional provisions, requiring ten days to clapse octween the calling and assembling of an extra session, no business was transacted. There was no quorum in the 3-nate, but in the Homeo of Delegates a temporary organisa-tion was effected

the Home of Delegates a temporary organisa-tion was effected.

General Gordon was relieved from command at Norfolk on Menday last, and the cliv was re-etored to divil rule, his successor being instruct-ed to act merely as military commandant of the

WASHINGTON, June 21.

There were thirty-one petitions for pardon field with the President to-day. There were three persons pardoned to-day, viz: Philip Lee, of Kentneky, John R. Davis, of Tennessee, and James L. Seward, formerly member of the United Seates Congress from Georgia.

For the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treanny for the city of New York, the names of Meesra. Van Dyek and Blatchford only are considered. The former has something of an advantage in the fact that no one objects to him whilst he is supported and backed by some of the wealthiest and most influential men in the country. The latter, though urged by gentlemen of equally as great influence and respectability, is opposed by a formidable party. The opposition appears to be founded solely upon political grounds. The indications to-day are that Mr. VanDyck will receive the appointment.

The South Carolins delegation arrived here tothe South Carolina designation arrived here to-y and had a pleasant interview with the Presi-at, and afterwards with the Secretary of War. e delegation seks that their State be placed on the same footing as the other wayward ters, and that a Provisional Governor be ap-

inted.

The delegates are of the same subdued proavery class, so far as our be judged by the
amountrations at the Executive massion the
vening, and though they bow to the dealing
f their State gracefully, they do if with evi-Dr Mackey, who had left for Charleston, re-

Dr Mackey, who had left for Charleston, returned here to day, and will represent the Union rentiment of South Carollan.

A special to the Herald from Washington on the 21st axis: Caleb Lvon, Governor of Idaho, derica having been run ont of the territory, as published in the New York papers, and clamas to be here on official business connected with its interest by virtue of a three months' leave of absence granted by Mr Lincolm.

The Legislature ordered the removal of the Capital from Lewiston to Boyces, and the disatifaction with Governor Lvon is represented to be contined to the citizens of the former place because of his refusal to veto the bill.

It is tated that ex Governor Wright, of In-It is stated that ex Governor Wright, of In-ciana, will be tendered the mission to Berlin. The annenneement is received with universal satisfaction.

New Orleans, June 19.
It is reported that Gen. Beauregard has been arrested and taken to Washington. arrested and taken to Washington.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held Sa'urday night, welcoming home and endorsing Governor Wells and his action regarding the removal of State and city officials.

All branches of trade are alive since the restrictions on products have been removed.

Great destination prevails in the interior of the Southern States where those are no communications by water or rail.

The latest information from Mexico says. The Empire is wearing fast. Emperor Muximilian is a mere puppit in the hands of Marshall Base me. The Empress displays more firmness and decision of character than her husband, and exerts great control over him. She is really Empress of Mexico.

The foreign and Mexican troops are bordering on disorganization. The French troops only are reliable, and look to Baselne for ordera. The Mexicans will revolt at the first opportable.

for ile on the 9th, on his way to Washington. General Albert Pike, a robe, has arrived here, induc Kellogg, the newly-appointed Collector of this rost has arrived. ron, commanding at Shreve General Herron, commanding at Shreveport, as issued important orders to retain freedmen with their former masters until the growing rops are gathered, which will prevent destitu-

tion and suffering with both cla ontracts for pay and support is required for the online of the season. Naw Orleans, June 20.

Naw Orleans, June 20.

Advices from Northern Mexico fornish the following facts: Cornango, after a brief resistance, was taken by Gen. Lopre. The Imperialists also captured the notorious Capt. Bidlift of the Confederate service, who will be tried as a spy.

The prominent, influential robels, as they call the melves, and are denominated by the Mexicans, American-Mexican residents, who have ught that, country as an asylum and protecting the confederate service.

physical support to the empire; that they are determined never to live under the flag from which they flad.

The object of making their homes in Mexico is place and stability. They will be to Mexico what they were to the Confederacy. The whole

sition to the United States; that all must accept the new era in good faith, and stand by the Government, reprobate guerrila warfare and ac-tions against individuals holding political opin-ical different from themselves, that good fieling should be immediately restored; that they in-tend to stand by and support the Constitution and laws of the United States and Louisiana, and in favor of punishing any infraction thereof. [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] NASHVILLE, June 22

Robert L. Caruther, successor to Isham 6
Harris, the rebel Governor of Tennessee, with arrested to-day about nine miles from this eil by United States Marshal E. R. Glascock, and deged in the Military Prison.

New York, June 22.

In the matter of the riot on Staten Island its arresting it appears that the citizens were entered.

evening, it appears that the citizens were enter-taining the 33d regiment which had just re-turned from the war. Some of the members of the detachment of the 66th, guarding the cot ton on the quarantific grounds, came to the place of entertainment, and were in a friendly apirit asked to take refreshments, and partook ont the merits of the two regiments, in which right they ran to their quarters, got their mushete, leaded them, fixed bayonete, and returned,
using offensive language. They were set apon,
their muskets taken away from them, and
driven inside the gates of the quarantine
grounds. This enraged nearly the outer detachment, and they took a stand inside the
gates with muskets loaded. By this time a
large crowd gathered about the gates, and
stones were thrown at the armed men.
The fight lasted half an hour with much
vigor, and stones were need to good parposeou
the others, when finally a boat arrived having
on board Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson. In command of the detachment of the 65th, and he
was informed as to the atste of affairs, he at
once leaped ashore and hastened to the gate,
commanding the men to desist and return to
their quarters. His command was scarcely uttered when he was shot by one of this own men,
the ball passing through his breast. He will
probably die. He is a con of Judge Nelson, of
Williame Bridge, Westchester county, and is
about twenty-eight years of age Capt. Wilson,
of the Naugatuck, was notitied of the affair,
and he ordered a squad of sailors, with marines,
down to the scene of action, and arrested several of the rioters, and also taking away the
muskets of others. The disturbance was taca
quelled. Among the wounded was a returned
soldier, employed in a cotton house, who was
shot through the right leg, breaking the bone
in two places. The leg will have to be ampulated.

The Commercial says: The chief topics on

in two places. The leg will have to be simplested.

The Commercial says: The chief topics on 'Change this morning has been the departure South of Mr. Eastman, of the firm of Eastman & Co., produce dealers, No. 40 Broad street, New York, for parts unknown, leaving a deficit amounting to half a million of dollars. A warehouse man is also missing, and is believed to be connected with Eastman. The latter disappeared has Saturday, awing he was going to Boston, and would be back in a few days. His antecedents were of the first quality. He was a church-going man, and was largely identified with all cheritable undertakings.

The Army and Navy Gazette has published

The Army and Navy Gasette has published the following despatch from Gen. Grant to Gen. Halleck, ordering the latter to disregard Sherman's trues. It should have accompanied Halleck's latter:

FORTHERS MONROE, April 22, 1863.

Major-General Halleck, Richmond, Va.:

The true entered into by Sherman will be ended as soon as I can reach Ruleigh, and move Sheridan with his cavalry toward Greensbord, N. C., as soon as possible. I think it will be well to send one corps of infantry, also the whole under Sheridan. The infantry need not go further than Danville, unless they receive orders to do so thereafter.

(Signed)

The World's Havana letter, describing the

pplicant does not assert that he opposed the assguration of the rebellion. Several jurties in the South who were acting a postmasters when the war broke only have sported the amonnt of their indebtedness, nd a few have forwarded the money. The Commercial rever The 2d United States olored cavairy mutinied on board a steam ving at the wharf in Portsmouth last Tuesday wanns. They took possessim of the vessel, nd refused to allow it to leave, and the next allow many approximations of the property of the prope

WASHINGTON, June 22.

In view of the action of Governor Pierpon a calling the Legislature of Virginia together the turpose of removing the disabilities of the turpose who have been in the admitted and allower who have been in the admitted and allower the have been supposed. those who have been in the rebsellion and allow-ing them to vote and hold office a large delega-tion of loval men of that State to-day visited the President, and laid various matters of im-portance before him. During the interview a letter was submitted to the President from General Wells, who performed such efficient pervices in the arrest of the assassin of Presi-dent Linceln. General Wells is the Provost Marshal of defences south of the Potomac. He says: Very soon after the fall of Richmund, I became aware that many of the leading secession-

Marshal of defences south of the Potomac. He says: Very soon after the fall of Richmond, I became sware that many of the leading seccession-lists, despairing of resisting by force of arms the power of the Government or the mighty logic of events which was soon to make Virginia truly free, had determined to attempt by a policy we foresee could not do, therefore it was that soon after that event these persons, in considerable numbers, and in such concert as to indicate a common purpose, appeared and took the each of allegiance.

The election of members of the Legislature was soon to be held, and among those who amounced themselves as candidates were some who had uniformly refused to take the oath, and preferred to lose their property, etc., rather than acknowledge the supremacy of the Government of the United States.

The Poetmaster-General has after consultation with Gen. Grant concluded to send gentlemen of known competency to the South to examine the condition of the railroads in that section, with a view to resuming the mails.

Many persone have come here to procure special pardons, while others are represented A constant throng of them were at the Executive Manshon to day for the purpose of obtaining an interview with the President. Hon. Martin Conway was among them as a representative, and Generals Echels and St. Jonn, and also twenty twe merchants of Richmond, who are worth each more than \$20,000, which encludes them from immediate pardon. They represent that their pre-cut exclusion paralyses their energies and prevents the application of their capital to business and the emprovement of Richmond, which is now so desecrated, owing to the late destruction by fire Gov. Pierpout, in his message to the Virginia

Richmond, which is now so desecrated, owing to the late destruction by fire Gov. Prespost, in his measage to the Virginia Legislature, recommends that the late annesty proclamation of the President, or one of a similar character to that, be substituted for the one required by the Constitution as it now stands. He further says: The subject of negro snifrage is exciting great interest at present over the country, but as neither you nor I have control over that subject, it will of course not be subject to your deliberations. I would recommend the passage of an act to legalize the marriage of persons of color. He also recommends appropriations for lunatic asylums and the institute for the deaf, dumb, and blind, an increase of taxes to 15c on \$100 worth of property, raising of a legal mote of interest to 7 3-10 are of taxes to 15c on \$100 worth of proper-raising of a legal note of interest to 7.8-10 cent, and fixing the day for electing memre of the Legislature
The message closes by invoking the blastings
God upon the State and country.
A resolution was nanumously passed in the
buse that in the opinion of the General Ambly the time has arrived when it was cate

and expedient to restore the rights of voters who are distranchised by the provisions of the 8d article of the Constitution. The Senate concurred in the resolution, and a special joint committee was appointed to bring in a bill for that the concurrence. WASHINGTON, June 22.

A most important expression of President Lincoln, on the question of negro enfrage, has just been given to the public in a letter which he wrote to Governor Hahn, of Louisiana:

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1861. Im. Michael Hahn:
My DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on having fixed your name in history as the first Free State Governor of Louisians. Now you are about to have a convention which, among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely enggest for your private consideration whether some of the colored poople may not be let in, as for instance, the very intelligent, especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help in some trying time to come to keep the germ of liberty in the family of freedom, but in of liberty in the famny of the public but a is only a suggestion not to the public but you alone. Truly yours, A. Lincoln. The South Carolina delegation very modest!

The South Carolina delegation very modest!

The South Carolina delegation very modest!

Preparati as have been commenced for mustering out between 45,000 and 50,000 troops from the armies of Generals Meade, Hancock, and Logan. About 18,000 of these (effective), whose terms of service first expire, will be mastered from the Army of the Potomac by regimental organization. All absentees belonging to such regements will be in addition to this muster, and may swell it to 25,000. Hancock's veteran command will be reduced to 7,000. The Army of the Tennessee will lose fully 15,000. 35 000.

General Grant and part of his staff left her this afternoon, by special care, for Philadelphia and expect to be absent two or three days.

The General's report will not be completed a carly as stated, and is not likely to be delivered to the complete of the carly as stated, and is not likely to be delivered.

early as stated, and is not likely to be delivered to the War Department till near the commancement of the next Congressional sersion, unless specially called for by some extgency.

There will protably be some considerable delay in the appointment of a provisional Governor for South Carolina. The delegation here do not all represent the Unionists of the State. There are few there to represent. One who aims to be the giver of advice to President Johnson, has declared in Charleston that he wished the Tankees had but one throat that he might cut it.

night cut it.

Another declared he would burn his house rather than a damned Yankee should pollate it with his presence, and so on through the cutire ist. It is thought, therefore, that South Carolina will be suffered to lie out in the cold for the present.
Dr. A. G. Mackev, the newly appointed Collector at Charleston, has returned to the city after his visit to West Point, and is showing np their peculiar Scuth Carolina delegation in varied colors. He charges that the men composing the delegation now here were original secessionists. They admit it to be true and attenuat no e-mealingent.

tempt no concealment.

Colonel Yates, of the delegation, entered Fort Sumpter immediately after its evacuation by Major Anderson, and remained in the rebes military service till the surrender of Joe Johnston. The others of the delegation voted and acted as consistent secesionists throughout. They are here, acknowledging themselves de feated and enbigasted. They ask nothing but pardon and early action in appointing civil

flicers. The State is at present without laws; its citiportion are literally destitute of all means support, and are starving. All manner of law lessures and crime is also mingly on the increase and the only hope for private or public virtu

z r. m. Captain Sands then informed me that on the 2d of May Gen. Kirby Smith and Gen. Magruder came on board the U.S. steamer Diekson, where they were met by Brig Gen. E. J. Davie, representing Gen. E. R. S. Canby, and karns that the enrender, arranged between the representatives of Generals Smith and Canby, were signed by Kirby Smith.

After signing the articles of surrender, Capt. Sands immediately took the necessary steps to buoy out the channels, and on the 15th proceeded inside the bar on the Cornella, followed by the Preston, and landed at Galveston, accompanied by Colonel Stevens, Commander Downa, and Lieutenant Commander Wilson, and had an interview with Mayor C. H. Leonard, after which the flag of the United States as raised on the Custom-house. The citizens conducted themselves in the most orderly manner. The flag is now floating on all the forts in the harbor, but as we have not a sufficient force to the fleet to garrison the latter, I have divicted the light dranght gunboate Cornella, Preston, and New London to remain inside the sar, where they will soon be joined by the Portoval. laws. The names of ex-Congressmen Wm. W. Bovee and Mr. McIllibr are among those automitted by the delegation as certain to give satisfaction to the State, although they d'sclaim all désire to infinence the President's appointment. It can be said in Mr. Boyce's favor that I have also given orders to Commander Ley, of the Ossipee, to convey with his vesse te troops which are under General Canby. I hoped that his fleet will in a few days b ment. It can be said in Mr. Boyce's favor that he disagreed with a majority of South Carolinians and declared for peace.

Mr. Hithby voted against secosh in the outset, and, like Governor Aiken, held aloof throughout the war. There is evidently very little sympathy between these delegates, and Mr. Mackey, whose loyalty is doubted, is to have another hearing on Saturday.

James W. Smith, of Selms, Ala, has been appointed United States District Attorney for that State. rady to despatch to occupy the different forton the coast already surrendered to us.

General Brown, of the United Stress army

lent pardoned to-day Joshua Holt

of C ngress from Georgia, Franci-of Virginia, and G. J. Hyams, o

on the let instant, with his brigade, took pos-session of the garrison at Brownsville. The other forts on the coast of Texas, which have been heretofere blockaded by our vessels, are now held by the naval forces; thus blockade-running from Galveston and the coast of Texas that State.

Hon, Richard Bustead, of New York, was ap-To day, I went on shore and had an inter-

To day, I went on shore and had an inter-riew with the civil authorities, by whom I was cordially received, and, in a conversation with these gentlemen, they expressed their anxiety for a speedy restoration of the old order of hings. They reiterated the desire that a por-lon of our naval force should remain in the sarbor for their protection. I was accompanied on the visit by Captain Sands and a part of my command. been under consideration, but no concin-arrived at He will probably be sent to wn State and tried for treason.

own State and tried for treason.

New York, June 23.

Lynchburg Republican says a brother of gnerilla leader Moseby recently apd at the Provost Marshal's office in Lynchand inquired if the partian chief would aroted if he servendered himself, to which fillimative answer was given.

A few days afterwards Moseby made his aparance, but in the meantime orders had been celved from Richmond not to parole him, and he had come in under promise of a safeguard, e Provost Marshal felt bound in honor not take advantage of his position, but ordered m to leave Lynchburg immediately, which the Name of the servit of the serv The Secretary of the Navy, in general orders, announces to the Navy and Marine Corps the death of Admiral Dupons, after an honorable career of nearly fifty years in the service of his country. The order further says: This officer was distinguished for his ability and acquirements in his profession, and filled with credit many important positions, both ashore and aftest. He was especially distinguished by the decisive and spleadid victory achieved at Port Royal, S. C.

[OFFICIAL.] WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865. Major General J. A. Diz, New York:

The Navy Department has just received of-icial despatches from Admiral Thatcher, dated Salveston, June 9, reporting that on the 1st of lune Gen. Brown, commanding the United States forces, occupied and garrisoned Browns-ville. On the 2d the rebel Generals Smith and Magrader met in the harbor of Galveston, Gen.
A. J. Smith representing General Canby and
there eigned the terms of surrender previously

agreed on at New Orleans. On the 5th of June complaint that he hasn't back-bone enough.

Sanford Conever, the important Government
witness who has just returned here from Canada, will again be put upon the stand to-morrow, a full and formal possession of Galveston was delivered up to the United States, and the flag of the United was raised on the 8th of June. Adnival Thatcher went ashore, and was cordially ecclived by the naval and military authorities, sho requested that pass of available for remain there.
Sheridan is also probably there.
The President's proclamation raising the blockade will be immediately issued.
E. M. STANION.
June 23.

and then will explain the canse of his deten-tion in Canada and the manner in which the

ebels there competied him to sign false affida-vits with loaded pistols to his head.

its with loaded pastols to his head.

MASHINGTON, June 22.

A member of the Alabama delegation brings beliagence from that State that most of the nilon effizers are unarmed while the rebellement is well supplied with arms formerly and by them in the most of the state of the sta

ment is well supplied with arms formerly at by them in the army. He was present at the currender of the rebel deduce command, and states that out of the control of the con

y the rebels.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

Rear Admiral Dupont died in this city this

uli dejend in each case mon the particular reumstances. In all cases in which the arti-ces were manufactured prior to the 1st day of eptember, 1862, they will not be liable to tax;

and no duty will be assessed or collected on fer-neated liquous or on coal illuminating oil, dis-tilled spirits, cotton or woolien fabrics, when brewed, manufactured, or distilled prior to the

Turder the Treasury regulations respecting the collection of taxes in the States intely in neurrection, which were issued yesterday, the commissioner of Internal Revenue has fired

the following as a tax on manufactured tobacco now held in the South: When it is desired to

Despatches from New Westminster, capital of British Columbia, say: The work of stringing the wires of the Russian telegraph line commenced to-day in this city. A large force is employed. We will soon be in telegraphic communication with the mining camps of Caribo and Intermediate towns. The city election of Portland, Oregon, yesterday resulted in the complete success of the Union ticket, with scarcely any opposition.

The Times's Washington special says: Most

The Times's Washington special says: Most of the scamps who have been swindling our oldiers are caught with their hands fall of un-

collectable accounts, one man having on hand \$42,000 of unpaid accounts against the Government. Large sums of money have recently been invested in soliders' accounts by so-called claim agents in this city and Battimore, who have purchased what are called Sager's check books, and cashed officers' accounts at an enormous discount. In some instances agents give solidiers but one fourth of the amount coming

rom the Government. It has been decided

that the check book transfer is not such an as-signment of claim as will entitle the holder to

nnessee were treated with great ieniency overnor Brownlow saved from imprisonment d Gen. Hickman from a rebel halter.

The President will have a special interview with the South Carolina delegation on Saturday

Three areassinations of Union men have oc

The Herald's special says Gen. Butler's friends

The Heraid spicular says sen. Butter's Iriends re pressing his name for the Military Governortip of South Carolina, in case he should fail in btaining the civil one of Idaho.

Washingron, June 23.

The following has been received by the Navy

Department: West Gulp Squadron,
U. S. Flagship R. R. Cutler,
Off Galveston, Texas, June 8, 1865.

OFF GALVESTON, Texas, June 8, 1865.

Sir: In my despatch to you, written at Mobile, informed the department that the rebel commissioners at Galveston had desired transportation to New Orleans to meet Gen. Canby with view to arrange the time of surrender, and bat I had directed such transportation to be urnished on the evening of the 28th of May. I trived at New Orleans, where I remained till be morning of the 5th inst. During that paided I had several official interviews with Collishbel Smith, commander of the defences of

bel Smith, commander of the defences of veston, who assured me that there would be

avescon, who assured me that there would be opposition on the part of the forces under is command or people to the occupation of salveston by the navy on the morning of the h. I left New Orleans on the steamer R R. ayler, and arrived off Galveston vesterday at P. M. Captain Sands then informed me that a the 2d of May Gen. Kirby Emith and Gen. agrunder came on board the I is steamer agreement.

where they will soon be joined by the Port

WASHINGTON, June 22.

In addition to those hereofore mentionedthe following persons have applied for and recelved the President's pardon under his prociamation of the 27th of May last: R. H. Stmart,
of Virginia; Join R. Davis, of Fennessee; R. B.
Kingsbury, of Texas; and E. J. Cheswell, of
Maryland; also, Ed. Cherington, R. H. Kings,
bury, T. D. Hogg, A. H. Dowell, M. Santin, M.
Willard, Churchwell Harris, John Manning, Jr.,
W. H. Oitver, T. S. Harrison, J. L. McKee,
Edwin Greade, C. S. Wiostead, R. C. D. Baimean, J. M. Parrot, W. H. Stevenson, R. C.
Siy, Authoux Davis, R. H. Williamson, J. M.
Prek, W. W. Wood, R. S. Tneker, W. Grey, G.
W. Norwood, J. M. Leach, J. D. Emerson, and Washington, June 23. orwood, J. M. Leach, J D. Emerson, and

Washington, June 22.

The following important decision concerning articles taxable in the States lasely in rebellion, will be issued by the Commissioner of internal levenue to-morrow: The taxes to which such manniactured articles transported, or about to be transported, beyond the limits of the States intely in rebellion, will be heald to be subject. Lewis P. Olds.
The President has directed Hon. W. P. Dale, The President has directed Hon, W. P. Dale, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to proceed to the Indian country to effect important treatles with the hostile and peaceable Indians. In his instructions to Mr. Dale the President says he deems the present a fitting time for renewed efforts to press on the Indians the pressing necessity for abandoning their wild and roving habbts, and adopting in their stead more peacethi and industrious habits of civilized life. There is no longer any region of territory left within the United States where their rude habits and modes of life can prevail as formerly. They are bring pressed and hemmed in on every side by the advance of civilization and enterprising people, and they must therefore adapt themselves to the new order of things, live in peace among themselves and with their white neighbors, or they must inevitably perish. The policy of settling them upon saitable reservations

tilled spirits, cotton or woolien fabrics, when brewed, manufactured, or distilled prior to the said 1st day of September, 1862, whether the same were removed for consumption or sale or not, where satisfactory proofs shall be furnished to the Assessor of the District that the same were actually manufactured prior to that date. Articles manufactured or produced between the 31st day of Angust, 1862, and the 3d day of March, 1863, will be subject to the tax imposed by the act of July 1, 1862, on all ench articles, and the tax to be levied on all articles so transported or intended to be transported as aforesaid, will be levied on all articles so transported or intended to be transported as aforesaid, will be that which was imposed by the law as it existed when they first became liable to tax. The assessment will be made at the rates which were obtained at that time. When an article is claimed to be exempted, or enbject to a leas rate of tax than is imposed by the law as it now exists, proof satisfactory to the Assessor of the district must be given of the rates of tax to which it is enbject. Otherwise, it will be properly assessed under the law now in force. When goods have been removed from the District in which they were manufactured, whether under bond or otherwise, before the rate of tax to which they are liable has been determined, the Assessor of the District in which the tax is to be paid, will determine the amount and certificates, and the same to be collected.

Under the Treasury regulations respecting the collection of taxe in the States intely in of the Government be able to subsist themselves off agriculture and other industrious pursuits, is left without an alternative. These views have doubtless impressed themelves upon you during the period you have had the immediate direction of our Indian affairs, and your experience in treating with the In-dians, and your familiarity with their character, diana, and your familiarity with their character, seems to point you out as the proper officer of the Indian Department to visit the various nites in the Western territories, and enter into such treaties as will best secure permanent tranquility on our borders, and promote their future welfare and prosperity.

The commanders of the various military distincts and forts have been instructed to conserve

tricts and forts have been instructed to co-operate with Mr. Dale, and render him all the assistance he may require.

Mr. Dale has been nuwell for several days, but is now discharging the duties of his offlie, and will leave for the West soon. Washington, Judy 23.
A PROCLAMATION BY THE INFSHIBENT OF THE
UNIAED STATES OF AMERICA. now held in the South: When it is desired to send North for eak, or when removed from the place of manufactore prior to September 1, 1862, there is no tax; when removed between that and January 1, 1864, filteen cents per pound; when removed between the latter date and April 1, 1865, thirty-five cents per pound, and if removed since the latter date, forty cents per pound—the owner being required, in all cases, to prove when it did leave the manufactory. The object of the regulation under which this tax is levied is to allow the people of the South to trade among themselves, but not to precipitate their tobacco on Northern markets, where, without paying any tax, they could undersell at greatly reduced rates.

San Francisco, June 29.

UNILED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, by the proclamations of the President of the 15th and 20th of April, 1861, a blockade of certain ports of the United States was set on foot, but whereas the reasons for the treasure have ceased to avist. Now there hat measure have ceased to exist. Now, there fore, be it known that I. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim the blockade aforesaid to be rescinded as to all the ports west of the Mississppi river, which ports will be open to forelgn commerce on the tirst of July next, on the terms and conditions set forth in my proclamation of the 23d of May set forth in my proclamation of the 22d of May last. It is to be nuderstood, however, that the blockade thus resciuded was an international blockade thus resciuded was an international measure, for the purpose of protecting the sovereign rights of the United States. The greater or less subversion of the civil authorities in the region to which it applied, and the impracticability of at once restoring that in due efficiency, may for a season make it desirable to employ the army and navy on these toward carrying the laws into effect wherever such employment may be recessary.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this, the 23d ay of June, A. D 1865, and of the Independence GI America the 89th.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. NASHVILLE, June 24.
A gucrilia leader named Davali robbed and lilied a man at Gordon's Ferry, on Duck river, a lew days aro. Duvaii has a squad of a dozen seen, and is making great disturbance in that region of country, declaring he will kill any one who accepts a commission under the present State Government. Duvali further says he ptends to restore slavery in Tennessee eignment of claim as will entitle the holder to receive money due the soldiers.

The World's special says: One hundred and fifty-three thousand troops, seven thousand houses, and three hundred thousand pounds of laggage have been transported from this city by railroad since the grand review was held.

The same special says, on the best authority, that Maximilian's agent, Mr Elvin, whose presence in Europe is exciting so much attention, went out on a mission of a purely financial and commercial character. He has no connection with military affairs at all. He is the Emperor's chief cabinet officer, and is exclusively occupied with the latter's diplomatic and financial matters. The Emperor's mind is understood to be mainly busy now with questions of emigration and the extension of steam communication. Mr. Elvin's mission has direct reference to these matters. nurder all negroes who manifest any disposi-ion to take care of themselves. All rebel mander all negroes who manifest any disposition to take care of themselves. All rebelslave-owners heartily approve his conduct. I
understand that a cavalry force will be sent immediately to bring the bandit to justice.
The 2d Ohlo artillery is in the city from the
vicinity of Knoxville and Chattanooga, and
will soon be paid off and sent home.
The Press and Times of this morning sava it
has heard a report that the 4th corps muticied
helow Cairo and compelled the steamers to return to that point, threatening to scuttle them
it they did not.

I they did not. WASHINGTON, June 23. MASHINGTON, June 23.
Intelligence has been received at the Navy
Department that Admiral Goldsborough sailed
on the 22d inst., on his flag-ship (Colorado), to
take command of the Enropean Squadron,
which is at present composed of the followingranged vessels: Kearsarge, Niagara, Sacramento, and Frolic.
The Colorado has recently been re-fitted and
is now one of the finest frigates in the United

matters.

The Tribune's special says: The rebel Secretary of War, L. P. Walker, is expected here soon, to apply for pardon. Sonthern Union men, who are conversant with his political course for the last four years, assert that he desired the rebel course two reserved. is now one of the finest frigates in the United States Navy. Her armament consists of four shirch guns one 60-pound rifled gun, and two 20-pound rifles. She has a crew of about 600 erted the rebel cane two years since, and did verything in his power, in word or deed, to tone for the errors he had committed. They he state that, through his personal inflaence thile Secretary of War, the loyal people of 20-pound rities. She has a crew of about both the n. 60 of whom are marines.

The Orange and Alexandria Rallroad, which is the grand connecting fink between the North and South, has been turned over by the Government to the civil government of Virginia, and it has been ordered that the Virginia Board it has the Virginia Board it has been ordered that the Virginia Board it has been ordered that the Virginia Board it has the V blie Works take possession of it on Tues-

next.

Onstruction parties will commerce immetally placing the road in working order opassenger cars will commence running on occay as far as Bull Run, and it is expected to the road will go into operasion as far as urenton by next Monday. Gordonsville will bably be reached in about three weeks, and ween that station and Richmond trains are eady running. Aready running.
It is enpiresed that orders have been issued or the arrest of the rebel General McCousiand

n charge of arson and robberv. The vans now living on his farm in West Virginia. The vandai General Grant, accompanied by several mem-ers of his personal staff, left this morning for Philadeiphia in a special train. He will be one about a week. Thirty cierks were discharged from the Treas-

Thirty cieras were discharged from the treas-nry a few days since for incompetency, and their places filled with competent men. Mr. M. Henderson has been appointed post-master at Winchester, Franklin county, Tenn., and Chas. E. Woodruff at Madison, Davidson

and Chas. E. Woodruff at Madison, Davidson county, Tenn.

The court-martial in the case of Gen. Huri-urt will be one of the largest convened during he war. It will be composed of six or seven rajor-generals from Canby, 8 department, and everal from the North.

The charges against Gen. Huribut are of a very serious nature, and comprise it is alleged. terr serious nainre, and comprise it is alleged, iarge extent of speculation and frand run-lerg over a period of more than a year. It has sing over a period of more than a year. It has been enrimled that many of these charges are trumped up against Gen. Huribut by disappointed contractors and speculators. The tria will probably take place in New Orleans.

Gen. Grant's report of his campaign with the Arms of the Potomac from the Rapidan, May 1. 1864, to the surreader of Lee, in 1865, has been completed. It is a lengthy document. en completed. It is a lengthy docu

The Herald's Texas correspondent, dated Brazas, Santiago, June 10th, says: Gen. Steele was at that place, and Gen. Brown was still in emmand at Brownsville. There were some vaiting parole. It was said that one of the batteries which the bels run over into Mexico after Kirby Smith's trrender would be delivered up to the United Gen. Weitzel had not arrived in Texas, but was daily looked for.

was dails looked for.

The Mexican Imperialists of Matamoras were much exercised in mind regarding the appearance in their immediate vicinity of so many little Sucket troops.

The Herald's Washington special says that the Herald's washington special says that song the Lew applicants to the President for rdon are the following: J. W. Frazer, T. B. jith, W. L. Cable, M. D. Corse, E. Haughn, R. Jones, and J. R. Tucker, Commodore of a rebel navy. The following civilians have madded to the list of applications since yes-days.

av: 4 Hunter and Richard Hawes, of Kentue J. & Hunter and Richard Hawes, of Kentucks: Solomon Frank, A. Converse, Andrew Jackson, Ed. McCormick, of Louislans; E. Hunt, of Louislans; H. F. Thompson and David Black, of Arkansas; Wm. W. Voorhees, R. G. Wein and G. B. Parmer, of Tennessee; Thomas Fleming and F. Y. Clark, of Georgia; J. Wm. Harris, of Mississippi, and B. T. Pinckney and D. J. Chandier, of Maryland. No prisoners of war above the rank of Captain are being released at present. leased at present.

The numerous applications for pardon from p isoners and civilians are filed away for future

tion, and none but exceptional cases immediately granted.

The South Carolina delegation are to have another interview with the President to-morraw, Saturday, when they will nrge the views of the secosh loyalists of that State in regard to construction.

They are not likely to have much influence in aping the course of events in that State, their cord being of a character to destroy any claim f confidence or regard for their sincerity or

onesty of purpose.
On the departure of the South Carolina delegaon the coast will be clear here for any citiz of Florida who have been universally prominent in the late rebellion to put in an appearance and tender to present their advice in regard to the condition of affairs in that, the last of the re-dellions States and offer restoration under the Prent plan of reconstruction.

Dutt Green has not yet been pardoned. His he North to be applied to the improvement of

e Sonth.
It is understood that Sherman is the Democrat General Meade left for Philadelphia this moning, but is expected to return by the midexercise of the pardoning power. He suggested

Col. G. W. Bradiey, Quariermaster of Trans-portation at City Point, and Brevet Major-Gen-eral Wiley, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of that department, have both closed their af-ness of feeling in Congress. irs at that point and gone North on a leave of

sence. Col Bradley is appointed Chief Quartermaster or the Department of Pennsylvania, and Maj He appears to manage the heaviest depots our established in the world in a manner to the commendation of ail. o the commendation of all.

Minor Botts has succeeded in getting an
her for the payment of \$10,000 for wood, repented to have been furnished, taken, or de-The Tritune's Washington special of the 234

The Tritune's Washington special of the 231, ye: The headquarters of the army of the Primac which are now on the Virginia side of a liver near the long-bridge, are to be broken in a day or two. Those entitled to their distances are being mustered out, and but the reletion of a once noble and magnificent army was termine. ow temains

Notwithstanding the announcements already
ade, we have the best evidence for saving
at no permanent appointments to commands
are been made of prominent regular army
liters. An order on the subject may be looked
to delive cany. The members of the South Carolina delega-

they were willing to employ their formeters at a fair compensation, and would hence the cheeriuity act in conjunction with his Bu cau in promoting the interest of freedmen in Bievet Brigadier General Wager Swaire, iate

colonel of the 43d Ohio infantry, who lost a leg t the battle of Riveas Bridge, South Carolina, as been temporarily appointed Assistant-Com-sissioner for the State of Alabama, in place of olonei T. W. Osborn, of the 1st New Yorl arfillery.

General Rucker, of the Quartermaster's De-partment, has been appointed Brevet Brigadier-General in the regular army.

NEW YORK, June 24. The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpooi n the 14th, via Queenstown on the 15th inst., rived this evening.

The frigate Niagara arrived at Sonthampton on the 17th, exchanging salutes with a British fligate. She would probably dock and refit. The Sacramento arrived the following day. The English armor-plated fleet, on invitation of Napoleon, is to make a tour around the French coast. The French armor-plated fleet is to do the same around the English coast. The combined fleets will be at Plymouth by the middle of July. lle of July. ord Brougham, in a speech at Fishmonger's

ament to use their victory in mercy as well as justice, and not stain the scaffold with the bod of prisoners whom they recently treated warriors.
In the House of Lords Earl Russell explained In the House of Lords Earl Russen explained withdrawal of belligerent rights. He said in Bruce had sought explanation of Johnson's ttraordinary threat of treating rebel vessels pirates, but could get none. His opinion was not the threat was merely one of intervention. Parliament would be dissolved on the 10th of one.

The Morning Post says negotiations between The Morning Fost says negonations between giand and Canada are about to be satisfactory arranged. Canada is expected to underke the whole of the western defence. The nai will be deepened. Efficient militia will maintained. The Imperial Government will roish the entire necessary amount and attantee a loan to construct the intercolonial disease. The Paris Moniteur of the 13th publishes a

The horse Gladiator won the grand prize. Paris Bonrse flat. Mrs. Lincoln sent a reply to the Empress Eu-The Emperor has agreed to circuia's letter of condoience.

It is stated that the Emperor has agreed to circuia Maximilian in all his rights in the event of his return from Mexico.

Spain has ceased to extend belligarent rights A conspiracy against the Government of Va-ncia was discovered and thwasted. encia was discovered and thwasted.

An agent of Jnarez had arrived at Thrin to attempt to enlist Garibaldian officers and men for Juarez.

Boston June 94 The United States versus the claimants for venty bales of cotton—This case was heard in e U. S. District Court before Judge Loring. te cotton was picked up floating off Wilming-N C., by the steamer Vicksburg. The org claims it as property derelict. The de-sion is now given that the property is a prize to the United States It has heretofore been be practice in New York to allow the finder to ep cotten and goods picked up, although the bint has not been previous to this decision ad-dicated. This decision establishes, therefore, Very veluable previous judicated. This decision establishes, therefore, a very valuable precedent.

In the same court, a motion was made by the United States Attorney for the saie of the Georgia, the well-known Confederate cruizer, and was resisted on behalf of Edward Bates, of Liverpool, the claimant. The motion was allowed by the court and the sale of the vessel ordered, on the ground that longer delay would cause such depreciation in the value of the vessel as to affect the interests of all parties concerned.

FORT SMITH, ARK., June 24.

FORT SMITH, ARK., June 24. Ex-Governor Wade, of the Choctaw Nation, has arrived here from Docksville to confer with General Baseey, commanding the district of the fronters for the return to their homes of all the Choctaw Indians who have been engaged in the Confederate army. A temporary treaty of Leace was effected with the Choctaws at Docksville on the 18th by Colonel Matthew, of the 18th the district of the fronters of all the the 18th of the 18th Ex Governor Wade, of the Choctaw Nation, dopted by a conticli of twenty two tribes who niet at Armstrong Academy on the 16th, which declare they will immediately cease all acts of hostility to the United States, and will send a elegation of five from each tribe to Washing ton to negotiate permanent peace. The Indians appear very iriendly to the United States and anxions to resume friendly relations. The grand council is to meet again on the 1st of September. Gen Bussey has issued oxders in-viting the Inclans to return to their homes, ng them that they will not be molested by be United States authorities so long as the she United States authorities so long as they stathfully keep the temporary treaty of peace entered into. He has also provided for the enyment for all beef cattle procured from the undraw Nation for the United States troops, and provided for the protection of their property. Governor Wade gives assurances that no uniter trouble will be occasioned by the Chapterses.

Washington, June ?. Gen. Hurlburt, for a year past commanding Gen. Infriour, for a year past commanding the Guil Department, has ordered a court martial to investigate the charges made by the cognissioners sent to investigate the affairs of that department. The investigation will necessarily involve the whole history of the Department of the Guilf under previous commanders. The South Carolina delegation had another interview with the President to-day.

NEW YORK June 24.

Railroad speculation has been nousnally quiet Railroad speculation has been nousnally quiet to-day, and operations have been very light and doll. All the stocks remained at about yesterday's quotations. Governmentstocks firm, with more demand for 5-20s. State bonds, bank shares, and railroad bonds firm but quiet. G-ld duil. Petrolemn rocks duit, Heidrick and Oil creek rising; ulso Buchanan farm; Cherry Run 33, Excelsir 350, Phillip's 220, Fulton 610, Hit idole, 1125. Webster 250, Duck Creek 230, Germatia 45. United States 24, Rund Farm 182.

The Post has the following review of the wholessle market: The general character of the wholesa'e market for the past week has been more active, with a better demand for export. Flour has arrived more freely, and, nucle the less favorable news from Europe, prices declined 306240c, and the tendency was still declined 20@30c, and the tendency was still downward; at the close there was more inquiry for export. Extra wheat was freely offered, and the prices declined 6@6c. Oats active, and advanced rapidly, closing firm at 77@77%c Pork active and plashed on the market at a decline. 42@ 24 50, closing at \$24 50 for mess. Beef also pressed the market, but was very irregular, and closed heavy at \$10@13 for repacked mess, and closed heavy at \$10@13 for repacked mess, and \$12@15 for extra mess. Cut meats rapidly advanced and quite scarce, closing firm at \$14 @14 25 for dry shoulders, and \$18 50@10 for puckled hums. Lard has fluctuated with exchange, and closed quiet at \$15@18% for ordinary to prime. Whiskey mastited.

Finands, to an alarming extent, are being practiced on the Government by an ingenious nethed of obliterating marks upon internal revenue and postage stamps, which can be done so completely that the stamp may be used any tely that the stamp may be used any number of times.
A plan has been enhmitted to the Poetmaster-

repair and Secretary of the Treasury by which sarks of cancel can become indelible, or which annot be removed without destroying the samp, thus affording security against further accordance with instructions, Paymasters

ill not disburse money to men who left the blunter service for regulars. When discharges om the latter are presented they will be inva-ated by the Paymaster and the men returned to service.

The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle of the 7th inst. gives a full account of the conference held at Fortress Monroe January last. The article is a full statement of the negotiations, and is understood to have been prepared at the instance of Mr. Steubens.

stood to have been prepared at the instance of Mr. Stephens.
The Chronicle says Davis didn't communicate to the public with regard to the conference. Stephens says Davis first sent to him to say that Mr. Blair desired a conference between the anthorities of the United States and the Southffor the subject of peace. Mr. Stevens replied, that Mr. Blair spoke by authority of President Lincoln. He most earnestly advised the conference, and recommended that the strictest escreey be used, and the parties to the conference be Presidents Lincoln and Davia, and Generals Grant and Lee to be the only persons who were to know of the meeting. Mr. Davis distegated this advice; and Mr. Stevens was informed two days later that himself, ilnuter and Campbell were to go. Mr. Stevens did not wish to go, but did so to avoid unifriently remarks. Three Southern gentleniriendly remarks. Three Southern gentle-nen met Mr. Lincoln and Seward, and aiter some remarks the subject of peace was opened.

Mr. Stevens urged the claims of his section
with skill and address, for which the Northern i alreis have given him eredit. Mr. Lincoln as-

that it would be far better for the reboilions stutes to return at once than to risk the chances of continuing the war and increasing the bitterness of feeling in Congress.

Mr. Stevens reported to Divis that nothing had been done, but that nothing was determined, and it he relied night the sincerity of Biar the conference was but a confirmation of the desire for peace on the part of the United States, and the way was open for settlement. vis looked upon proposals as insulting, and ned to have the conscience of Hunter in it view. lie wished the statement to go b e public that only insulting terms we derad, but the commissioners declined the fit, on the ground that it was not true the some difficulty they seemed the reseption a brief and perfectly truthful but not ver

ith some dilliculty they secure in the response a brief and perfectly truthful but not very ear report that was published, and Dayls on cavored to secure his object—crushing the outhern peace party—by an inflammatory depatch all over the country, followed by the canal report, with a preface which was published at the time.

The Herald has a synopsis of a debate in the reneb Legislature on the Maximilian question, lates Fayre, the leader of the Republican party, said the expedition was undertaken to recover a receptized claim of about \$1,000,000 with eventual claims which might vary from \$5,000,000 to \$12,000,000, and they had already incurred an expense of \$100,000,000. It had been promised that the Freuch troops would protect the Mexicans of parties in the full exercise of their opinion, but this had not been done.

Washington, Jane 24.

Washington, Jine 24.
Parties who were prominent in the rebellion, and who desire to take the oath for the purpose of making special application for pardon, will us the future, it is understood, be required to ake the oath in the districts where they reside partend of compare to this city. stead of coming to this city. Large numbers of men are now availing ives of the benefits of the order directing e discharge of all men of the Veteran Reve Corps who are entitled to discharge b son of the regiments from which they were asterred being mustered ont. ansierred being mustered ont.

Permission has been granted the Chief Signal
flicer of the army to muster ont all men of his

1198 whose terms expire prior to October 1.

wo hundred and thirty will be discharged
der the order, leaving eleven hundred re-

tary order was promuigated to-day, an uncing the dismonning of the field-work tich compose the defences of Washingtorth and south of the Potomac. NEW YORK, June 24.

The following steamships sailed to day: City of London, for Liverpool; Germania, for Hamburg; Allambra, for Charleston; Ellen Perry, for Newbern; George Cornwall, for New Orleans, Nevada, for Savannah; Yazoo, for Kichmend; and Lonie, for Wilmington. The City of London took ont \$210,000 in gold. MURDER AND ROBBERY IN HICKMAN COUNT

Grentlas.-We are informed by Captain N. Puckett, Representative from Hickman. ays the Nashviile Press, that a guerilla leader med Duvali, who commands a squad of some en bandils, went, a few days ago, to Gordon's Ferry, on Duck river, fifteen miles from Columbis, and robbed and killed a man who was en gaged in rafting codar logs The guerilias got cen hundred dollars from the mnraered man, who was supposed to be from Bedford county The news was confirmed by two Confederate idiers, who reached the city yesterday. This Davali is making a good deal of disturbance in hat region, and declares that he will kill every man who dares to accept a commission for any civil office, great and small, from the exist cular of the Minlster of Marine, dated June a, closing the French ports to Confederate ng State government, which he regarded as anthorized and wholly unconstitutional. Captain Prekett took ont a number of magisate's commissions to Hickman the other day, but the persons for whom they were intended sald that if they accepted them the act would et them their lives. Capt. Puckett, of course. had to return with his commissions in hi pocket, leaving Mr. Davali acting guardian of e county of Hickman. Siavery exists in almost primitive vigor, and more than its primitive ardship in that county. If they dare to leave their masters and hire themselves to any other person Davall pursues and shoots them, and his onduct is hearily approved by every rebel master These matters certainly deserve to be

promptiv inquired into. We charged that the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment are demoralizing the negroes of Kentucky, causing their etampede to camps, across the river, etc., by making them believe that they are not after all to be set fice. The Democrat of yesterday virtually adn its the charge, and expresses no regret thereat. It says: "And what if they did go? If they went to their friends over the river, where they can do better, who regrets it?" Let be nuderstood, then, that the opponents of the amendment in Kentucky do not regret the demeralization of its labor or the escape of its negrees from their homes. Stick a pin there. Further along in the same article the Der

crat says: "There will soon be no want of

other day, leaving a cash deficiency of four hundred thousand dollars. He was a great bear," and had about sixty thousand barrels of pork soid short. The advance in prices broke im. The stock of jork in New York on the let instant was ninety-six thousand barrels; and et this single individual had contracted to dever sixty thousand barrels. This shows how badiv the trade has been demoralized; that it coutroiled now, not by merchants, but by were adventurers; and it also accounts for the conent and violent fluctuations in prices. The aginary losses by Eastman's defanit will rove heavy, but as there was little real pork evolved, the real losses will not amount to mnch.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.-We take lessure in presenting to the public the follow ng correspondence, which has been submitted to us for publication: FRANKFORT, KY, June 6, 1865.

General Lovell H. R usseau;

DRAR SIR: The agreeable duty has been as igued us of announcing to you that at a men ng of the Union members of the present Ge and Assembly, held in the Senate Chamber he 2d inst, you were unanimously recom and States Scuator, to be elected by the nex celestature, and of requesting that, so far a any be practicable, you will address the people a the several countles during the approaching

anyass.

In thus presenting you to the citizens of your stire State for this high trust. for which you In thus presenting you to the citizens of your stative State for this high trust, for which your alcuts and virtues so eminently fit von, allow is to express the confident assurance we feel that the response of the people at the polls will vince their just appreciation of your distinguished and heroic services and self-sacrideing expanding to your country in the most trainer and tevotion to your country in the most trying and ventiui period of its history. COMMITTEE

For the State at large-Geo. T. Wood, John Praii. First District—Wm. R. Kinney. Third District—John C. Bohn. Fourth District—W. C. Whltaker. Fifth District—Wm. H. Grainger. Sixth District—James Wilson. Seventh District—Eljah Gabbert. Eighth District—M. E. Ingraham

Louisville, Ky. June 12, 1865. eorge T. Wood, John A. Prall, William R. Kin-ney, John C. Bohn, W. C. Whitaker, William H. Grainger, James Wilson, Elijah Gabbert, M. E. Ingraham, Sebastian Eifort, Committee: GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 6th inst., announcing that the Union members of the Legislature and nanimously recommended me as their andidate for the office of United States Senaor, to be elected by the next Legislature, and equesting me to canvass the State, is received, am deeply grateful for the support given me ast winter for United States Scuator, by youreives and those you represent; and this further and very flattering expression of your confidence ces me under additional obligations I shall cheerfully address the people of Ken ncky during the approaching canvass, at sucimes and places as the discharge of my other sties will permit. Yours, gentlemen, very respectfully, LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, June 23, 1865. CAUSES DECIDED. Dooley vs. Howard, Moutsomery; affirmed, Norman vs. Van Dyko, Shelhy; affirmed Durrett vs. Muphrey svillo Turupiko Company, Ma son; affirmed. Weatherford vs. Myera, Muhlenburg; reversed, Bright's ex'r vs. Robinson, Garrard; reversed, Arnett et ur. vs. Baird & Craycraft, Nicholas; re-

ORDERS.

Stone et al. vs. Broaddis. Madison;
Frhreuback vs. Strains et al., Louisville Chancery;
petitions for cehearing filed.
Laval vz. Strains, Louisville Chancery; cross appeal
granted and eanse continued by consent.
Lampton vs. Basier, Louisville Chancery; continued.
Fearis vs. Fearis, Lewis:
Boyd vs. Case, Lewis:
Boyd vs. Case, Lewis;
McCallieter vs. Beattle, Louisville Chancery;
Bland vs. White, Louisville Chancery;
Grepry vs. Trabue, Louisville Chancery; wore subnitted on brief.

l. ppell, Bruce & Melntyre vs. Roberts, Nicbolas: re-

Old Eyes Made New WITHOUT SPECTACLES, DOCTOR, OR MEDICINE. Pamphiet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. Foote, M. D. No.

GENERAL BUCKNER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS,-The foilowing is Gen. Buckner's farewell ad-

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,)

SHREVEPORT, LA., June 8. SHREVEFORT, LA., June 8.)

SOLDIERS: The struggle for independence has eased. As soldiers of the Confederate States, in any defending the rights of your country, on the respect of your country, on the diniration of the civilized world. The power which you could not resist has crushed the topes which you had cherished, and compelled, we force of arms, obedience to the authority of c of arms, obedience to the authority of ited States. You have obligated yours to abstain from lurther acts of hostility are permitted to return to your homes to by your peacelnl avocations without moies ation of your persons. The same fidelity likely out displayed upon the battle field should show in the new engagements into which have reluntarily entered. Go peaceably to our homes; cultivate friendly relutions with abstaln from all hostile acts, and disc auce every attempt at disorder. You will be much to forgive and much to endure; but, field, let the spirit of magnanimity and for de guide your actions in private life. When tlude gaide your actions in private life. When the passions of the hour shall have subsided, a returning sense of justice will compel even the people whom we have so long resisted, to concede that justice must have been the basis of the cause which inspired so many acts of herocause which you have so often displayed. To the Missouri troops of my corps, my commendations are especially den, for the orderly deportment and him discipline which they have shown in the most trying emergencies. Soldiers, our official relations are now severed. You will carry with you, in your homes or into exile, my warmest wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

(Signed) S. B. BUCKYER.

S. B. BUCKNER, Lieutenant General. DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, June 21, 1 %6. CAUSES DECIDED.

Robinson vs. Redman. Lonisville Chancery: affirmed. Schurman vs. same, Louisville Chancery: affirmed. Schurman vs. same, Louisville Chancery: affirmed. Cummings vs. Griggs & Haws, Metcaffer; affirmed. Wood vs. Starner et al., Madison; affirmed. Scales vs. Commonwealth, Kenton; reversed. Masou et al vs. Mason et al, Harrison; reversed. Babbit, Good, & Co. vs. Borders, Lawrence; reversed babbits, Good, & Co. vs. Borders, Lawrence; reversed. homas Kennedy, Esq., of Nicholas county, admitted

Inomas Reinicuy, Esti, of Richolas county, admissed torney in this cont.
Hunter ve Hill et al. Madison; pelltion for modificaon of mandate and opinion filed.
Ingram va. Piummer, Rowan; continned.
Lee's executor va. Graham et al., Mason; continned.
Temple Basker & Co., vs. Poynis et al., Fleming;
Same vs. Smith, Fleming;
Same vs. Pearce, Tolle. & Co., Fleming;
Same vs. Pearce, Tolle. & Co., Fleming;
Calvert vs. Fagan's belrs, Mason; were submitted on ricfe.

ie, irett vs. Murphreysville Turnplke Road Com-r. Mesou; argued by Hon. W. H. Wadsworth for illees, and argument concluded by Harrison Taylor. Alsou; astrice of ideas and argument concluded by Harrison and argument concluded by Harrison and ideas, for appellant, for appellant, the Chief Justice announced that, on Thursday, the he interpretation of the interpretation and then take a recess until the h day of September uext, strode et al vs. Megowau's heirs, Fleming; set for trial the 25th of September next, by consent of pariles. FRANKFORT, Ky., June 23, 1865

CAUSES DECIDED.
Fuller vs. Vermillion. Knoz; affirmed
Cressep vs. Adams Express Co.; Hardin; rever
Pike vs. Commonwealth, Kenton; reversed. OEDEBS. Techniter vs. Tedhunter's adm'r et al; petition for earing overruled. lunter et al vs. Hill et al, Madison; motion of appel-ts to modify opinion and mandate overruled, and re-

to to mean; openios and ring of the control of the Scett & WHIF VA. DIJMA G. STRUED BY DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUED IN PROBLEM TO STRUED IN STRUED IN

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, OFFICE PROVOST MAR-HAL-GREERAL, NASHVILLE, TENN, June 29, 1895. Active hostilities having ceased, and there being no saulzed curry in the country, it is ordered. uized enemy in the country, it is ordered. The fill of the country is the foreign of the States of Frorida, Georgia, wms. Mississippi, Tennesses, and Kentucky, who been sent north of the Ohio river to remain during our, be and they are heroby permitted to return to respective the country of rrespective homes.
That all deerters from the late rebel army who e sent rorth of the Ohlo river to remain during the, be and they are hereby permitted to return to their mes.

II That all deserters from the late rebel army who is allowed to so to their homes, but were required to not take a mouth to the P over-tharshal nearest their nes, are hereby relieved from their obligations to re-. That no military passes shall hereafter be required to the railroads and riv

rom citizens traveling on the railroads and rivers of his cepartment,
Military conductors will be continued on all the railroads in the department, and will receive instructious to the ir duties from this citize,
By command of Major-General Ggo. H. Thowas,
J. G. PARKHURST,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Provest Marshal-General
Dapartment of the Cumberland.

BOSTON MARKET.

JUNE 20, 1965.

2—There have been sales of 700 kegs Bl carb S:

30 casks Ricaching Powders at 5%; 30 ceroons
fice Cochineal at 23%; cold.

Bags—There have been sales of 100 bales on pp Sales of 450 bales Mantila at 14 4 214 1/201 5 M to at 10c, gold. In Jute, sales of 100 bales at \$1 25, old.

If ides.—There have been sales of 6,000 Western dry at 5c; 1,100 do wet salted at 8c. 130 to 1,100 do wet salted at Sc.
Little do wet salted at Sc.

AWARDS OF SUPPLIES AT ST. LOUIS. JUNE 31. 2 700 bbls mess beef at \$10@11 45. 160. Do Bos roap at 81.68 %c.
5.000 bushels white beaus at \$163 16%.
.750,000 Bs hard bread in boxes and barrels at 3.80

ST. LOUIS MARKET. Sr. Louis, June 27, lemp—The market is steady, with sales to-day of 23, to thread at \$230 5 bales common underseed at \$430 5 bales common underseed at \$430 5 a bales fair do at \$135; 40 bales prime at \$150 5 40 to. ope—Sale of 500 colis in lots at 1256, and 3,009 precess private terms. ivate terms, 1000—The market was rather dult to-day, and with d deal of timmes on the part of holders of choice on eas picked up the following into: 77 bales mid-i, it wwo lots, at 32c; 5 bales do at 31c; 35 bales do at bales fow middling at 3 c; 12 bales do do at 37c; 19 do do at 35c; 5 bales ordinary at 25c; and 6 bales reinary at 21c @ fb.

AWARDS OF SUPPLIES AT CINCINNATI. 1.096 bbls prime mess park at #20 58/2:33

MARRIED,

On the 20th list, at the co-dence of Samuel I eigec East, by the Rev. W. W. Hill, Mr. James E. Rorghiton, of Ricdney, Mississippl, to Miss Emma A EIGEE. of Jefferson county. Kentucky. At the A. R. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. Mc. SAMUEL N. JOHNSTON, of Jefferson county, to ALE J. FULTON, of Louisville. On the Soth May, 1865, by Rev. J. V. Crosby, at the sidence of the hilds parents, Dr. T. D. Elliot, cott, to Miss Sur Browne, of Nelsou county, Ky. DIED.

On the 19th inst., Charles Crome Kellears, 3 months, and 3 days, son of James inia Kellogg. At his residence, in the parish of Plaquemine, La. Sear Charleston, Ind., June 22d. Mary R., consort of hua Phillips, aged fifty-two years. On the morning of June 33, 1805, of typhoid fever, ENNIE eldest daughter of Wm and Marcaret Thomp-in, of Jefferson county, aged nine years, seven months, and this trees days.

Last evening at half-past eight o'clock, PATRICK N. KIEWAN, in the 40th yearuf bisage. WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOUENAL, SATURDAY EVENING, June 34, 1865.

Money for the past week has been ample for all deande, the banks, bowever, preferring 60 to 90 days paper

any other offerings, and all good commercial pap r of his class is freely taken ar 9 % cent.
Some of the National Banks have adopted the plan of baving the President's or Vice-President's or Cabler's name engraved on their notes, instead of being written, as required by law. Protesting against this pernicious stem, the Comptrolier of the Chrrency has published a letter, under date of the 8th inst., wherein be states \$1.25, as to quality and package. that the practice which some of the National Banks adopted, of having the signatures of their officers graved upon their notes, is not sanctioned by law, no engraved signatures of these officers, therefore, do ot furnish the legal attestation of the promise to pay on demand contemplated by the National Currency Act. Though the bank committing the wrong cannot take ad-vantage of it to repudiate it s own issues, other National Banks would not be obliged to receive be notes." The Government is paying all city and country vouch with but little delay, and the brokers are buying the

sme when effered at 1½ discount.
In regard to stamping receipts, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, R. E. Rollins, has decided that, where a bill is receipted as "paid by ebeck," which ly expresses that the check was received in payment, it is subject to stamp duty; when a receipt merely acknowledges 'that a check has been received, without expressing that it was received in payment of a bill or er Indebtedness, it is exempt from stamp duty. Exchange continues plenty, buying at par and selling at par to 1.10 premium.
Gold since our last bas finetnated considerably, opening on the 19th at 143%, advancing to 143%, on the 29th
declined to 138, on the 23d advanced to 143%, on the 23d

eclined to 140%, to-day opening at 143%, and closing a very considerable amount of business has been done.
The city has been very crowded with strangers and soln, a large number of the latter being encamped in the vicinity.

There has been little or no speculative moves

uring the week, and the trade has assumed a bealthy

and remunerative character.

The sales of leaf tobacco have been very large, amounting to 1,799 hhds, increasing from day to day during the ek, until the last two days, when a slight falling off in the quantity sold occurred; prices have been very good, and a large amount of capital has thoreby been disbursed.

The receipts and stocks of all articles of groceries, drugs dry goods, and provisions have been ample, and prices

owever, were seized by the Government for the trans ortation of troops, hence we have no line of boats now or that trade, but as soon as released they will return thelr usual trade.

to their usual trade.

Considerable cain has failen during the week, which
has seemed greatly to mitigate the beat of the bot Jane
days. To-day has been the hottest of the season, the
thermometer ranging 90 to 94 in the shade. nermometer ranging 90 to 94 in the shade.

An estimate of the growing crops can new be made,

the season is sufficiently advanced, and, taking as

or data the reports from our own and nearly all the

ther States, and the monthly statement of the Depart
nent of Agriculture for May, we conclude that the labor

(the hardwarm will).

ul results. 205,707 074, premises to be still more provide during the esent year. In New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indi stures have gladdened the stock, and should result in lucing the cost of beef, milk, and butter to the den

An average amount of winter crops were sown la ail, and in ail the States but Delaware, M scouri, and innecola, wheat is looking much better than usual at iis scaron of the year.

Large quantities of the cron of 1964 wat He waiting rospects of the present harvest. Winter rye looks be r in every State except Delaware and Minnesota, and the same as to winter barley, with the exception of laine, Marsachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, Penn-rivauis, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, and West Virginla; in all the States, however, the crop promises an average yield, except in Connectient, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Minnesota, and West Virginia. in every one of these States there was less of wheat, ye, and barley winter-killed than usual.

The spring, like the winter crops give promise of arge yields. In nearly all the States an average area f ground was sown with spring wheat, and in all the states excepting Maine, Rhode Island, Maryland, Indicates excepting Maine, Rhode Island, Maryland, Indians, and Minuseota it looks much better than usual. The reports concerning the oat crop are still more encuraging. Good judges estimate the corn crop will be larger this year than last, when it amounted to 530,451, Heavy showers in some Icealities kept corn back

somewhat, but the warm weather since has bronght it rapidly forward. In the Sonthern States immense field of corn, with here and there a field of wheat, are report d the most flourishing condition. In Georgia a greated of corn has been planted, as well as in Alabama, and in North Carolina never before in the kistery of the State bas such a breadth of wheat been sown as was last fall. he same is true in South Carolina and other Southern stres, many baving substituted wheat, corn, &c., for tton, tobacco, &c. In Virginia there was more who aleed in 1860 than in Pennsylvania, and a fair yield rill be obtained this year.

We subjoin the following table as the current rates buying uncarrent money:

State Banks
Free 2 die City Bunks City Bulks
Fire

2 disEven 2

2 disEven 2

2 disEven 2

Even 2 1 dis. [Nore.—Our quotations are the wholesale prices un-es otherwise stated. In filling small orders to the city r country trade, an advance of three to five per cent

ALCOHOL-We quote at \$4@4 35 W gallon BAGGING AND ROPE—Sales 30 pieces p Corron-Considerable quantities are in transiti com Alabama to this port, Sales 10 hales low middlin Tennessee at 29c, and some inferior has been offered at COTTON YABNS-Sales to the trade of 145 bags at 40

for No 500, 34c tor No. 700, and 37c for No. 600, and 175 mgs at 35c, 35c, and 41c, in lots, for the different num-COAL_Best Pittsburg continues to retail at 98c Hold during the week advanced their rates to 33c, but the orted rise at Pittsburg and the departure of coal for market caused them to reduce their rates to 33c

become Conn—It is a fact which all farm were of, that broom corn planted by the let of July will do well and produce a good crop. In case the rav-arcs of the bug should be such as to induce farmers to plow up their wheat ground, they will find that haplant ng the fand with broom corn, a profitable erop may by nised. The factories are buying at \$15 500\$17

nd fiskins 20@ 22c, Beeswax buying at 30@33c, Chees Western reperve in lots 18c, small sales at 18 kgc, dair bolce at 21@24c, and Hamburg at 19@19 kg, net welgb Orled apples 6@7c for old, Dried peaches 20@35c. eathers-huy lng price 55@57c. Flaxseed \$1 30@1 35 otatoes oid 23@3 50, and new at 85 per bbl Potatoes—old \$363 50, and new at \$5 per bbl.

Eggs 22@22c for fresh. Brooms—Common \$4@;

Shaker. best, \$6 30@6 50, Loulaville make,
best, \$6 3 doz. Ginseug huying at 65@70c. Beans
numinal at \$1 30 for white. Onlons—old none in mar-

ket.

Cony Meal-We quote unbolted at \$1 15, and bolted CABBLES-City manufactures are selling 13 oz star at though the salea are large. Prices are, however, some-

DET GOODS—During the week a very active business es been done, and a better tone pervades the market. seeds purchased fast week could not now be duplicated. common lurs at \$666 vs. Las \$762 7 3 13 of heavy do at \$660 vs. Las \$762 7 3 13 of heavy do at \$600 vs. Las \$600 vs. Las \$762 7 3 13 of heavy do at \$600 vs. Las \$600 vs. Las \$600 vs. Las \$600 vs. Las \$762 7 3 13 of heavy do at \$600 vs. Las \$600 v while hrown heavy goods have declined to 3'se for Great
Western. with sales of 3's bales in the early part of the
week at 30c, but since 25 bales have been sold at 3'c,
which is now the regular price. It is difficult to give to
the distant reader accurate quotations, owing to tha
distant reader accurate quotations, owing to tha
distant reader accurate quotations, or one of the service of the s the distant reader accurate quotations,? owing to the fluctuations of gold. Prints bave maintained their rates, and are now queted—Standards 25@25.c, merrimaes 27 200c singhams 32@32%c. Kentucky jeans 35-245c. ored and paper cambries 30@23c, tickings 50a 6rc, ached abcotings 23642 kc, spool-cotton \$1 per dozen or Coate's or tilarke's. DRUGS AND LYES.-A very active trade bus continued

roughout the week, and the aggregate calculars we

throughout the week, and the aggregate sales are very large. The following are the current rates for some of the leading articles:

Aloes, Cspo. 8 35
Bals Copaiva 9661 10
Bals, Tolux 3 90
Bi-carb koda. 8835
Bi-chrom. Petass 33
Bi-chrom. Petass 33
Bi-chrom. Petass 33
Campher 1 10
Castine Soap. 33
Chlorate Foises 5
Corpher 1 10
Castine Soap. 33
Chlorate Foises 5
Cocheneal, Iload 14
t pc. Balt 6
Cocheneal, Iload 14
t pc. Balt 7
Cocheneal, Iload 14
t pc. Balt 7
Cocheneal 15
Cocheneal 16
Cochene FLOUR-The market continues firm, the stock being ery light. We note sales of 3,183 bhis, including 2,000

to the U.S. Commissary Department, at prices ranging as follows: \$6@650 for superfine to plain extra, and \$7.25@7.50 for extra family. Favorite fancy brands ommand at higher rates.
FEUTES—Sales of lemons at \$1%, oranges \$11 3 nts (Zanie) 20c, prunes 3fc, 6@29c, citron 35@40c W lb. M. R. raisins \$6, layer do \$6 50 \$9 box.
GLASS-We quote card rates 8x10 at \$5 40@5 75, 10x13

t \$5 75(66, and 12x18 at \$7 20, with the usual discount GRAN-Wheat is very scarce. We note sales of 500 bis i.e. white wheat at \$1 40, and 250 bushels red at \$1.30; also 1,000 bushels inferior red wheat at \$1.27. orn continues firm, with sales of 5,100 bushels in lots om first hands and store, at 90ccs\$1, and 6,000 do to arrive at \$1,690 c. Oats are more active, and advancing. Sales of 1,600 busbels, including sacks, at 65c from first

hands, and 1,000 from store, at 70c, and 1,300 do at 6 habite @70c. In other grains there is nothing doing. Barley nomina', at \$1@1 20. Rye \$5@93c.

Gaoorries—A very active trade has prevailed dur he week. Sales of Rio ceffee have ranged from 31@ Blke in lote, with small sales at 31 1/433 ke. Sugar have been in good demand for the better grades of Louisiana and island at prices ranging from 11@17c, as to quality. Hard standard, granulated, crushed and pow-

11EMP-In the absence of any transactions we en tinne to quote nominally, Kentneky rough \$130@\$133; Kentneky dressed \$250@275 \$2 ton. Illuss-We quote green at 4@4%c, dry salted at 9@ 10c, and fiint at 12c.

HAY-Sales old timothy to dealers at \$17@19 \$7 ton. Lore hay is quoted at \$15@16 \$ ton, 110rs—New Eastern 25@30c; old do 15c, 1RON AND STEEL—Pig Iron \$50@45 \$ ton. Stone coa bar iron 4%@5e; charcoal bar 5@5%c, as to quality. Othe

izes at corresponding rates. Coopers' hoop 6@3c; sheet ren 7@11c; Juulata 14c; A. B. steel 11c; steel slabs 14c steel wings 15c; nall rod sweed 15c, Castings—grate and ordinary 8% 39c, Pulleya 10c, are 6% 37ch LUMBER-We quote the wholesale rates for poplar first quality, at \$30; second do \$35 % M. Pine, in the rat, all grades, from \$96@30. Culls \$15. Hemlock. joists, scantling, and boards \$15@17, in the raft. Pine sbingles, first and second quality, \$7, on the raft. Popar machine cut do, on the raft, \$4. Laths, pine, \$4; ep'ar do \$3 50. Dressed flooring retails fo first-rate at \$35; second do \$75; third do \$65; c.mmon \$50. Weatherboarding re-tails, second-rate \$45; third do \$40; third-rate rough \$35. liemlock joists, scantling, and boards retail at \$45.
Pine shaved or sawed shingles retail at \$5 50 for first quality, and \$9 for second quality \$M. Poplar shingles retail at \$5. Pine lather retail at \$5; poplar do \$4.
Liconicz—We quote M. F. at 45c, and R. R. at 45c, LIME AND CEMENT-Market steady at \$1.75@2 for and 82 75@3 W bbl for hydraulic coment, and 35

6 for plaster.
LEATHER—We quote oak sole, city tan, at 44@45c; hemicck sole 36@ 38c; Buffaie slaughter 40@43c; harness 37@37c: skirting 45c; city kip-skins 75@45c; calf skins MANUFACTURED TOBACCO-Sales of 150 boxes choice Virginia chewing at 75c@\$1 per lb; black sweet and 10s at 70@75c; de %e at 70@75c; navy pounds at 63@70c; de % pounds at 70@75c; bright fine pounds \$1.50@1.75c medium do \$1.14@10.25; do % pounds 90@95c; bright

10s and 1%a 86@95c. common pounds 65@75c; do out o

Otts-Market steady. Lard oil at \$1 70@1 75; No. 3 time 50@65e; lubricating 50@85e; straits \$1 60; tan ners' bank \$1 50 % gallon, Orral—Sales of shorts at \$28, and shipsinff \$30@; per ton. Middling \$40, and bran at \$23@25 per ton.

PAPER—Sales crown wrapping at 75c; medium de 12%, and double crown at \$1 50 per bundle. Caovisions and Land-The market has been active the week, and large sbipments are making to Ten-see and New Orleans. Mess pork is quite dull and minal, at \$25. Bacon is in good request; plain ham canvassed, 1%; @19c for choice; clear sides 17c; er cured 15% @16c- Pork-house shoulders 15@18% lee; canvaseed hams Fe; sugar-cured do Molite, and ga's do 26c, with light stock on the market. Sa'es for week to city dealers have been made to the exte 15.000 pie ces at 24c. Prime lard in tierces comman @1%c. and in kers 19%ffc. Dried beef, plain, 17 of sugar-cured do in canvas 18@18e per fb. Pow pram—We quote rifle at \$10@10 50; blasting a

8 51@9. RAGS-Have declined. Cotton rags we quote at 4@ c; soft wootlen Sc: hard wootlen le Th SALT—Sales of 100,000 Rs to the Government at 97) or 100 Rs, equal to 4-5ac per bushel. The wholess continues at 50c for Ohio and Kanawha per bushe

SOAP-We quote German No. 1 at 10Ve and No. 2 at kc, pain 1031c, and fancy at 2032c. STARCH—We quote Madison at 7c, with sales of 13 Wood - Burers paying for unwashed 35c; tub-washed 5@87c, and for choice 60c,
WHISKEY-The market is dull and nominal, Sales of

aw at \$2@2 05 during the week, WHITE LEAD-Pure white 16c, inferior 7c, lither tock, and prices are firm. We quote tin plates I. C. at \$15; sheet iron at 7@11e; copper at 60e; block tin at 50@55e; and lead at 11@12e.

tig55c; and lead at 11@12c.

Tube No. 1, per doz.

Tube No. 3, per doz.

Tube No. 3, per doz.

Tube in nests, 3s.

Tube in nests, 3s.

Tube in nests, 5s.

Wasbboards, per doz.

Churne, No. 1, per doz.

Churne, No. 3, per doz.

Churkets, painted. FREIGHTS—To Memphis, pound lots 50c; earn, # bag 40c; flour 75c; apples 80c; salt \$1 75; coment 75c; bee and ale \$1; whiskey and ell \$1 25; pork \$1 \$1 hbl; horse and \$1 3 bbl for flour. To Tennessee civer. \$1 pec 100 Be. To New Orleans, pound lote 75c; hay \$15 per ten cattle \$15 per head. Cattle 315 per head.

Tonacco—The rales of the week have amounted to 1.795 hhds, with a cejection of bids made on 137 hhds.

The particulars will be found as follows for each day of

\$5(05 90, 53 do at 26(06 %, 23 do common lum at \$7.0. 50(6) 70, 51 do 1 57(6) 59, 12 do common leaf at \$15(4) 90, 6 do at \$10(10 75, 3 do at \$11(0)11 50, 9 do leaf at \$13(0)12 75, 16 do at \$12(0)13 75, 13 at \$15(0)14 75, 18 at \$15(0)15 75, 13 at \$15(0)15 75, 7 at \$15(0)15 75, 3 at \$15, 3 at \$15(0)15 75, 3 at \$15(0)15 at \$21@21 75. 2 at \$22 25@22 75. 2 at \$23 25@23 50, 2 at 24 50, 2 at \$35 25@35.75, 1 at \$35 75, 3 at \$30,320 50.

Turnox—The sales to-day were active and large, amounting to 339 bhde, with a rejection of prices bid on 40 bhds. The prices obtained for all grades fully maintained the late advance, and, in some instances, highe piless were paid for the better qualities. We note miss of 5 hbds trasb at \$8 18@3.75, 18 factory lugs at \$4.41 190, 56 hbds do at \$5@5.99, 40 bbds common lugs at \$6.36 95, 20 at \$7@7 95, 16 at \$2@8 50, 13 do common leaf at \$30@ 9 75, 8 at \$10(a10 75, 15 do heavy do at \$11(a11 75, 20) \$12@12.75, 17 at \$10@13.75, 15 at \$14@14.75, 20 at \$15@ 5.75, 23 at \$16@16.75, 9 hhds good to fair leaf at \$17.35@ 7.75, 6 at \$18@15.75, 5 at \$16@19.75, 5 at \$20@20.75, 2 at

\$31@31 75, 6 at \$32@32 75, 3 at \$33@33 75, 3 at \$14 25@ 24 75, 2 at \$25, 1 at \$27 75, 1 at \$29, 1 at \$31 50, 2 outti 24 75, 2 at \$405, 1 at \$27 75, 1 at \$29, 1 at \$31 50, 2 entring leaf at \$35 86(355.

Wadden-The market was very active to-day, with large cales. Prices well maintained for all grades, with seme high bids for the finer qualities, ranging at \$40,000 for the price of \$35 hhds, the bids on 5 hhds only being rejected—6 hhds trash at \$3 50(33 75, 12 hhds factory lags at \$4 10(34 99, 59 at \$50(39 99, 47 bhds common lags at \$606 95, 53 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 53 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 at \$7(39 99, 13 hhds do heavy lags at \$600 50, 50 \$10375, 9 hbds common leaf at \$10399, 11 at \$103 10 50, 10 do heavy do at \$1131175, 10 at \$1231175, 15 at \$1263737, 15 at \$1461475, 13 at \$15651575, 13 at \$166 16 75, 18 hbds good to fine leaf at \$1761775, 16 at \$149 8 75, 11 at \$19@19 75, 7 at \$30@30 75, 5 at \$31 231 50. t \$2260 22 75, 3 at \$23 256023 75, 8 at \$34424 50, 1 at #

1 at \$29.5 til at \$31.25. 20 wencounty custing leaf at \$ and 1 Owen county cutting leaf at \$49.50.
The map Av.—I be market to-day was active, and priall sustained the advance before noted; very little low \$4, and some went as high as \$50 the ray rem \$35.75 to \$50 for the finer qualities. The offering meanted to 310 hogsheads, with bids on 10 bogshead nly rejected. We note sales as follows: I had trash a \$ 50, 4 at \$3 05@3 60, 30 bhds factory lugs at \$4 10 10, 79 at \$5@5 90, 39 blds common lum at \$6@4 95, 30 do at \$7@7 90, 12 do heavy do at \$4@4 90, 17 do common afat \$5@9 90, 14 at \$10@10 75, 9 do heavy do at \$11@ il 75, 14 at \$13@13 75, 7 at \$13.2413 75, \$10 at \$14.214 5, 14 at \$15@15 75, 10 at \$16.215 75, 9 do good to fine cuf at \$17.217 75, 6 at \$1*.213 75, 4 at \$15.249 50, 2 at 190 35(820 75, 5 at \$91@91 54, 2 at \$24(434 35, 1 at \$95 5. 1 at \$26 25. 2 at \$27 75, 2 at \$35 50(428 75, 2 at \$35 25 @35 75, 1 hhd Daviess county cutting leaf at \$40, 1 do
Owen county cutting leaf at \$40, and 1 hhd Owen coun-

y cutting leaf at \$50. what jower, the highest price obtained to-day being \$36. The offerings amounted to 234 homheads, with the bids on 35 rejected. 2 homheads trash at #3, 6 at \$3 25.43 %0, 22 of factory lugs at \$4 10@4 90, 73 at \$5@5 90, 37 of common furs at \$6@6 90, 15 at \$7@7 75 13 of heavy do SATURDAY-The market to-day was not so active as lo the early part of the week. Sales and prices, bowever, were good, with but 5 bhds below \$4 and ranged as bigh as \$81. The offerines amounted to 564 bhds, as folows: 1 bhd stems at \$2 %5, 4 bhds trashy lags at \$4.6 3 75, 47 do factory jugs at \$4@4 96, 50 at \$5 @5.95, 23 at \$6@6 85, 10 common do at \$7@7 80, 18 at \$5@8 75, 11 common leaf at \$760 75, 14 do heavy do at \$100 lu 75, 8 at \$11011 75, 11 at 12013 75, 11 at \$13013 75, 10 at \$14 175. 19 at \$15@15 75. 10 at \$76@16 75, 4 good to fin f at \$17@17 75, 4 at \$14@18 75, 3 at \$19 25@19 75, 3 as

#40, and 1 at \$41. LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. AMELEY HOUSE—Donaldson & Brooking.
LOUISVILLE, June 34, 1965
The price of cattle is still on the decline, notwithstand

ng the limited supply on the market. Stock all sold, Sheep and lambs have sold helskly at reduced prices Hogs have advanced, notwithstanding the supply has we quote the best grade of cattle at from 6 to 6%;c; remen to good. 4 to 5%c; Inferior, 3 to 4c.
Hogs of the best quality are selling briskly at 10c, and Hoga et and 9 to 10c.

BOURBON HOUSE-H. F. VINSMAN. LOUISVILLE, June 24, 1965.
The cattle market has again been very dull the present week, and prices have again declined 25 to 50 per cont. The demand was confined to city butchers, and a few to

Government contractors. None offering suitable for shipping purposes. Sales range—choice and extra none; first quality, 5% to 6%c; fair to good, 4% to 5%; common and rough, 314 to 4c, gross weight. Sheep-The demand is very small and market dull at 3 to 4%c, live weight, for good quality. Lambs sell at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per head for good quality. Common not

The hog market is very firm, and cales range at 7% to Mc, gross weight, for the different qualities. RECEIPTS. MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN ATCHICAG -RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THE WEE -COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENT SINCE JANUARY 18T.

PMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE PAS WEEK.

ingston...... 45635 oderich...... 650 10000 7547 The following tables show the receipts and shi f flour and grain from January let to June 1 EXCHIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR POUR SEAS 1962 679.86

1845, 1864, 1863, 679 2,104,271 4327,941 5,128,734 5,204,409 6,376,976 13 019 589 13,556,586 2,623,999 2,497,714 184,015 251,834 262,745 146,945 145,779 SHIPMENTS OF PLOUB AND GRAIN FOR POUR RE 1868, 852,493 2,381,619 11,767,568 2 288,566 289,280 35,876

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET. MONDAY, June 19. Beef cattle continue dull this week and prices I llen off about ic \$\text{\$\pi\$}\$ in \$1.300 head arrived, inclu-

We have a tri-weekly packet line to Memphia, connecting with the Arkaneas and White river boats at that point, heeldes packets running up the Tennesse and Green rivers. Our Cumberian' river packets

| Condition 362600c. | Mackers.—No. 1 medium bbls \$1350; do half bbis \$9 50; do half bbis \$9 50; do half bbis \$9 50; large bbla, \$17; do medium \$15 50; do half bbis \$9 60; No. 3, large bbla, \$17; do medium \$15 50; do half bbis \$9 60; No. 3, large bbls, \$16; do balf do \$7 50. Herring \$9\$ box 553,60c.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET. JEFFRINGON CITY, June 14, 1865, Arrived to-day: 32 beef cattle, 196 shoop, and 34 year

es to-day: ¶ be
es to-day: ¶ be
es to-day: ¶ be
for cover, and let veal cattle,

We quote:

Western bevers, choice, ♥ ħ net. — 6 19

Western bevers, day quality, ♥ ħ net. — 6 15

'to bevers, 2d and 3d quality, ₱ ħ net. — 15

bead. — 40 0003 40 00

12 0003 15

13 000 15

5 0003 1 00

NEW OBLEANS MARKET. NEW OBLEANS MARKET.
THUBBLAY EVENING, June 15,
Cotton... There is a fair inquiry but only a moderate
amount effering, and the one waste reported this far is
there were good or demany at 20-4. There were calce
the liviness of the day to nearly sub online.
Sugar and Molasses... There is very little sugar and no
melowers in first hands on eac. The one scales of sugar
this meruing were 25 bits fair Lovisiana at 13 kg, and
the high common to so de common Cube at 13 kg, and ab
hids fair tube at 13c if b. We did not hear of a calc of
melares. the hart cussar inco we have no change to notice in Western Produce. We have no change to notice in Western Produces market. The brisk hugning to condition of the produce market. The brisk hugning the condition of the produce market. The produce in the number sell is prevailed and the sale this morning commence to the low extra four at \$2.5 \mathbb{\mathbb

O. P. JOHNSON, of Butler county, is a Union can did date for the State Sensie in the District composed of the counties of Butter, Ohio, and Muhlemburg. 126 die dwi

Wanted, E VFRY PODY TO KNOW THAT I WILL SEND for them. upon the receipt of one dollar Adaress. Adaress B. F. Call Well. Adaress Dunannilla, Morcor es. Ky.

Sea Bathing! Sea Bathing! THE ALLEGHANY HOUSE, AT LONG BRANCH, IN J., will be open for the reception of visitors on and after July I, 1965 Terms 95 per day; buf price for children and servana. The House is situated within a few bundred yards of the ocean, and easy of occase by railroad from New York or Philadelphia, Roome can be avagated for the soons on smallestimes. ean be engaged for the season on application to
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Monday—The market continues firm, and prices were ell sustained. Sales to-day amounted to 255 hbds. The free hild on 35 hhds were rejected. Sales 3 hhds trasb t 33 0463 40, 10 do factory lugs at 34 2064 40, 20 do at 36 463 46, 23 do common lugs at 34 36 46, 20 do at 36 463 46, 23 do common lugs at 34 36, 20 do at 36 463 46, 23 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 38 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 38 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 38 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 38 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 38 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 38 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 38 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 38 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 38 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 38 90, 4 do at 36 90, 12 do common leaf at 36 90, 12 do common leaf

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mader his supervision, the condertest Emuscay Clipper

fr the present reason, and are prepared to furnish ex-

Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Heart, for diseases of the Throat, Lunes, and Heart, would no. tify the citizens of Louisville and those who desire to

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says a conference took place in that city on Thursday last between Gov. Pierpont and the members of the Virginia Legistature. The subject under consideration being a proposition to extend the right of suffrage beyond the limits imposed by the Alexandria Constitution, by which all who have taken part in the rebellion are excluded from the privilege of voting.

If Virginia is not represented in the next Congress it will not be because Virginia is noting to fill seats in that body. Candidates for these positions are coming to light rapidly, including some gentlemen who, a chort time ago, would have constidered themselves invulted by being called citizens of the United States. It is evident the late rebel Governor, Extra Billy Smith, proposes to run for cirction if he can first get President Johnson to pardon him.

and Heintselman, neclecting to send in their resignations on or before the 15th linst, were mustered out of service on Friday last. The Times' Washington special save the post-offices at Winchester and Danville have been re-

ened. Provisional Governors for Florida, Alabama Provisional Governors for Florida, Alabama, and South Carolina remain to be, and will soon be, appointed under the same general principle that the other lately rebellious States have thus been supplied. The remaining appointments for Georgia will be made early this week. The following gentlemen will probably be esceted: John Erskine, of Atlanta, for U. S. District Judge; A. W. Stone, of Savannah, for U. S. District Attorney; E. L. Danning or E. J. Eliddel, of Savannah, for U. S. Marshal.

A special to the Tribune from Washington on the 18th, says: It is ascertained there is a secret combination among the rebel real estate owners of Richmond to sell to any Northern or Yankee purchaser. This accounts for the fact that property there is now held from 100 to 300 per cent higher than by the rebellion.

There is a good prospect that the pardoning carnival is about over. The scores of eminent statemen, hawvers, and politicians who have

ind their business curtailed on account of its A strong pressure was brought to bear upon recutive interference. Officers and men hereafter duly commissioned

miceloas to the Governors.

A special to the Times sys: The claims of the cotton ected at Savannah are now coming before the Secretary of the Treasury, and nearly the whole of it will be claimed as belonging to private owners. But the well informed citizens of Envannah, now here, ascert that not more than 6,000 of the 39,000 belonged to loyal citizens.

Among the rebels pardoned within the last 48 hours is E. M. C. Bruce. of Kv, late member of the rebel Congress, and formerly of the firm of Bruce, Armstrong & Co., of Neshville, and ubecquently of Atlanta, a heavy contractor lor he rebel government. He has made over a nillion of dollars out of thewar, which is safely prested, and he now preleyes absolution and

the rebel generalment. He has made over a million of dollars out of the war, which is safely invested, and be now recieves absolution and protection for his ill-gotten gains. His application was strongly endorsed by George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, and it is also estated in his behalf that he was very kind to our Anderson ville prisofters.

A great many instances of hospitality to these patriots are now coming to light, which, strange to eay, we never heard of before.

The epecial to the N. Y. Times from Washington the 18th, savs: The following is an official estatement of the name of the thirty-seven persons indicated for treason in the U. S. District Court sitting at Norfolk, Va.: Montgomery D. Corse, late Major-General in the robel army. Elchard Snowden. Heavy B. Ta lor, C. J. Faulkner, inte U. S. Minister to France. Wm. M. McVesh, of Alexandria, Richard Ewing, and Jubal Early, late Lieutenant Generals in the rebel army; Wm. G. Winder, son of the late General Winder; R. obert Ould. Commissioner of Exchange of Priconers; Geo. Booker, Cornelius Boyle, A. Washington, secessionis; W. H. Payne and Thomas P. Turner; James A Beddon, late Secretary of the rebel War Department; William B. Bichards, Jr; Wade Hampton, late Lieutenant General in the rebel army; Robert E. Lee, late General in Chief of the rebel army; Oscar F. Baxter, Wm. Mahone, late Maj. Gen. of the rebel army; Wm. Smith, late rebel Governor of Virginia; Eppa Hunter, Inte member of rebel Compress from Virginia; R. A. Pryor, late

Itnesses summoned on the part of the procecution, and who testified before the Grand-jury, are Edward Bradford, Waiter B. Taylor, C. C. Callan, R. W. O. Garnett, Robert B. Wood, W. J. Moore, Richard Evans, W. C. Morrow, Francis McCoust, J. R. Ludlow, J. S. Garrison, J. H. Henderew, Jas. B. Barry, J. C. Baylor, J. F. Milligan, W. A. Duncan, Henry W. Thomas, Isaac Davenport, and W. B. Lyons.

The most horrible case of outrage and murder came to light vesterday, in a place called Bosseve Woods, Roxbury. The bodies of Isabella Jeyce, aged fourteen, and a brother of twelve, were found murdered, the little girl having been flendishly outraged, and double murder probably committed to hide the diabolical crime.

al crime.
The parents reside in the 11th ward of this y and are highly respectable. The little vicns were engaged in gathering wild flowers in
e woods and making wreaths of evergreens
d flowers, as the wilted fruits of their labor lay scattered about them on the apot where their bodies were discovered. The children have been missing since last Monday.

John Mitchell reached here to-day on the denry Borden, and was assigned quarters in be fortress under a guard of the 3d Pennsylania artillery.
[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

(Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.)

Chicago, June 19.

The most terrific explosion ever known here occurred by the bursting of the boiler of the tug Fanny Stafford. The engineer was instantly killed. His body was blown out of sight, and has not been seen since. The captain was blown from the stern of the tug to the vessed in tow a distance of forty feet. Two wheelemen and a deck-hand were also blown into the headgear of the vessed, where they clung fast. All are uninjured. A piece of the boiler and works attached, weighing three tone, was blown into the air a distance of sixty feet, passed over a four-story building, and landed on the roof of a building. Scross the road, a distance of nine hundred feet from the scene of the explosion. In the upper stories of the bouse were living two families, who, marvellous to relate, were unburt, aithough the first floors are complete wrecks. The door of the boiler, weighing sixtyeight pounds, was blown a distance of four blocks, crashed through the roof of a building, cutting through the two-inch planks of the flooring, and buried itself in the cellar. The shock caused by the explosion was fearful, literally shaking the entire city. The Stafford was a new boat, having run but two seasons. She is a total wreck. Loss \$10,000. The canse of the explosion is said to have been an over-presence of the explosion is said to have been an over-presence of the explosion is said to have been an over-presence.

Washington, June 19. Mr. Clampett read the argument addressed to the Precident and gentiemen of the Cabinot, signed by the Hon. Everedy Johnston and concurred in by Mr. Fred. A. Aiken and Mr. John M. Clempett, associate counsel for Mrs. Mary E. Surratt. It commences by asking if the commission has jurisdiction of the cases before it, and calling attention to the great importance of the question. It refers to the duty of the commission to consider it, and declares if the commission to consider it, and declares if the commission to authorized, the act establishing it is an usurpation on the part of the Executive. It proceeds to say that the Constitution defines the powers and duties of the Executive, and provides punishment for his violation of them, therefore he possesses no powers beyond what the Constitution confers, and this act beyond authority can irruish no defence against the legal consequences of what is done under it, and whatever is done is niterly void. The commission must, therefore, decide this question before pronouncing indgment. That a tribunal like this has no jurisdiction over them other than military officers is believed to be evident; that offences defined and punished by the extender. Mr. Clampett read the argument addressed to other than mintary officers is beneved to be evident; that offences defined and punished by the civil laws and whose trial is provided for by the rame law are not the subjects of military jurisdiction is of course true. A military as distinguished from a civil offence must, therefore, be made to appear, and, when it is, it must also appear that military law provides for the trial.

mast also appear that military law provides for the trial.

The general law has supreme and undisputed purisdiction over all the military law, and puts for the contended to the military law, and puts for the contended to the military law, and puts for the contended to the military law, and puts for the contended to the military law, and puts for the contended to the military law, and puts for the contended to the military law, and puts for the contended to the military law, and puts for the contended to the military law, and puts for the contended to the military law, and puts for the contended to the military law, and puts for the contended to the military law, and puts for the contended to the contended to the military law, and puts for the contended to the contended to the military law, and pointed out the progress which had been made in Maximillan was precadous, and one protection of Maximillan was precadous, and pointed out the project of troops remain behind a protection of Maximillan was precadous, and pointed out the project of maximillan was precadous, and pointed out the project of maximillan was proved to make protection of Maximillan was precadous and pointed out the project of maximillan was precadous, and pointed out the project of maximillan was precadous, and pointed out the project of maximillan was precadous of maximillan was precadous and pointed out the project of maximillan was precadous of maximillan was precadous of maximillan was precadous on the projection of Maximillan was precadous of maximillan was precadous on the project of maximi must also appear that military law provides for the trial.

The general law has supreme and undisputed parisdiction over all the military law, and puts for the near one on the aclair ton. It aims to enforce on the aclaire the additional duties he has assumed. It constitutes tribunals for the trial of breaches of military duty only. (O'Brien, pp 26 and 2:.) The one code (the civil) embraces all citizens, whether soldiers or not. The other (the military) has no jurisdiction over any citizen as such. It the provisions of the Constitution clearly maintain the same doctrine, the Executive has no authority to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a nationality, to make rules for the government and regulation of either force. These powers are exclusively in Congress. The army cannot be raised or have laws for its government and regulation except as Congress shall provide. The power of Congress was granted

ower could be applied to citizens not belon ng to the army or navy. The powers give Congress is to make rules for the governme d regulations of the land and naval force artifice of inge and navy, and they are therefore to be co-trued to exclude others as if negative words hat effect had been added.

With this view, they adopted the fifth consti

hen in active service in time of war or publi anger. This view is elaborated by referent the highest legal authority, and the constitu-onal questions are discussed at length. The to the highest legal anthority, and the constitutional questions are discussed at length. The
sixth amendment, which our fathers thought so
vital to individual liberty when assailed by Goyernment procecution, is but a new guaranty.
In the course of his argument Mr. Johnson
said he had brought forward this question of
jurisdiction only because he consciously believed it to be his duty. He did not seek impnnity to say one engaged in the horrid crimes of
the night of April 14th. Over them the civil
courts of this District had ample jurisdiction,
and will faithfully execute it if the cases are
remanded to them. As to the case of Mrs.
Surratt, he referred to her as a woman who
was educated, a devont Christian, ever kind,
affectionate, and charitable, with no motive
disclosed to us that could have caused her
to participate in the crimes in question. He
said we had no evidence uncontradict of of
showing that she was a participant. He would
say nothing of the testimony that would be
reviewed by his associates. As to the evidence
of Welchman and Loyd, he said if the facts
they state were true, their knowledge of the
purpose to commit the crimes and their participation in them is much more satisfactorily established than the alleged knowledge and paration in them is much more satisfactorily es blished than the alleged knowledge and pa

Mr. Alken stated to the Court that he could not be prepared to read the argument in the case of Mrs. Surratt till Wednesday. Th elay was attributable to the volumin dence previously to be examined by him

dence previously to be examined by him.

New Orleans, June 17.

General Sheridan is busy directing the Texas expedition. General Merritt, commanding the cavalry, is moving into Texas with a large force ria Red river and Sheveport. General Granger and staff and General Weitzel and staff left New Orleans this morning for Texas on the coast stamehip Crescent. Weitzel gees to Brazos. Granger goes to Galveston, and takes command of all the troops in Texas, with head-matters at Galveston. atters at Galveston.

The following order was issued to-day: The

wenty-five per cent tax on cotton from the east ide of the Mississippi river is revoked.

(Signed) ON. COTTER,

United States Purchasing Agent.

The following is reported from Shreveport:

One regiment of colored infantry and five thousand cavalry started for the interior of Texas to rison the towns and to protect the citizen Not more than ten thousand baies of cotton

Not more than ten thousand baies of cotton will be brought from that district. Much cotton has been sold at ten cents per pound. There is very little planted this year.

The negroes are giving much tronbie. They will not labor, especially when they can get Government rations. They are leaving the plantations in great numbers and going to New Orleans. The corn crop will be large.

General Herron's administration of affairs gives much satisfaction. New York, June 19.

The Commercial's Washington epecial says: The President has decided to abolish the trade restrictions west of the Mississippl, as well as everywhere else. The cotton trade will soon be declared open to the world. It has been definitely decided that Davis shall be tried in the civil courts, before Chief Justice Chase.

The additional details of the war between Brazil and Paraguay confirm the reports of the defeat of the Brazilian troops. Brazil is making great exertions to prosecute the war with renewed energy.

with renewed energy.

The Richmond Whig of Saturday says: A war of externination is going on against the Curiederate buttons. Officers of any rank are not molested, but the privates and negroes have their clothes literally unbuttoned in the NEWBERN N. C. June 19

The successful plans of Grant have given vent to the smouldering flames of loyalty in this state, which are now spreading over North to the smouldering flames of loyalty in this State, which are now spreading over North Carolina with irrest-this fury, consuming the last vestige of treason and hatred to the Gov-Intelligence from Southern Georgia and or

Intelligence from Southern Georgia and on the lines of Sherman's march through South Carolina etates that many people are dying for the want of food, and it is feared that starvation will prevail, owing to the destruction of honees, familiare, food, horses, fences, and farming implements, which leaves the inhabitants beipless to provide for themselves. New York, June 19. The Times's special says

The Times's special says: Alex. H. Stephens, in his lengthy argument on the reasons and causes which induced him to join the Confederacy, says he always believed in the right of secession, but never in the policy. He was edneated to oclieve in the right of secession, from whence sprung his convictions, and he was strengeneous in these convictions by the last annual message of Buchanan, and tha opinion of Attorney-General Black. He was also confirmed in his views by the able and honest efforts of the New York Tribune. He claimed that he exerted all his faculties to their utmost to prevent secesion, and that he accepted the vice presidency of the Confederacy only because it was tendered unananimously, and for the purpose of preserving, as far as lay in his power, those great principles of freedom which lie at the foundation of American constitutional liberty. He desired to make the Constitution of the

He desired to make the Constitution of the Confederate States as near as possible like that of the United States. In this he claims he succeeded at all points in regard to the freedom and safeguards of liberty were his work.

The same special says: The stories about Mr. Stephene's harsh treatment and failing health at Fort Warren are nutrue. He is kept like any other distinguished prisoner, and his health is as good as usual.

At a Union meeting in Randolph county, N. C., resolutions were passed declaring that the meeting would support no man for office who had been a secercionist or who aided to deprive the people of the guarantees of civil liberty, and who did not support Mr. Holden for Governor. It would support any other man provided his hands be clean of the sin of secession. The Tribune's epecial says: There is a large amount of European capital now seeking investment in Southern lands, which will be expended wherever the statutes of the Southern States and land titles shall insure its safety. All the various Southern delegations now here, as well as all provisional officers, thus far appointed are opposed to negro suffrage:

The Secretary of State has addressed the following to the Navy Department:

Washingron, June 19.

Hon. G. Welle:

1 have the honor to transmit for your infor-

Hon. G. Wellen: I have the honor to transmit for your infor-I have the honor to transmit for your infor-mation the correspondence between Sir F. Bruce and this department npon the entject of the withdrawal of the pretended concession of belligerent rights to the insurgents. In view of this correspondence, I suggest, therefore, that you communicate to the naval officers of the United States the results following therefrom, viz:

First, Great Britain to withdraw her conon heretofore made of belligerent char-from insurgents, ond, The withdrawal of the twenty-fonr at Britain, and therefore customary court s are not to be paid by our vessels to those of British Navy. The right of search of Brit-vessels is nominated of course. This has no ing upon the operation of the existing

ave treaty.

Third, Any insurgent or piratical vessels und in the high seas may be lawfully capared by vessels of the United States. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient se W. H. SEWARD. New Orleans dates of the 12th are received

Governor Allen, of Louisiana, has announced himself an exile, and publishes a magnificent larewell. Headvises submission, the taking of the oath of allegiance, and the avoidance of crimination. He thinks in five years Louisiana will be restored to her usual wealth and pros-A ictter to the Times, dated Bagdad, Mexico June 6th, savs: We came over here to-day to see Bagoad. It is a place of 400 inhabitants—

people of every hne and clime. It looks as though it was built of dry goods boxes and the people look as though they could pack np and leave in a night. Two years ago there were not a dozen houses here. The blockade-runners and contraband traders made a town of it and did a large basi

traders made a town of it and did a large bnsines. It is now the port of contraband trade to Texas. Now that the rebellion has collapsed prices are down to the scale existing before the war and everybody is anxious to sell.

They are very anxious to know what means the arrival of this large force here. They used to hoot at the few Yankees who visited them, but are very civil now.

Gold is the currency. Our money is taken by many at twenty-five to thirty cents discount. There are scarcely any French troops at Bagdad, and these are Mexicans in the French service. The Colonel commanding the force goes about in citizens' costume. There are

The Vicksburg Heraid says Lucas' brigade of cavalry, consisting of the 1st Louis Indiana, and 2d Illinois regiments. cavalry, consisting of the 1st Louisiana, 16th Indiana, and 2d Illinois regiments, have been on the march from Mobile thus far. They are now in camp four miles ont. They are a very learty but considerably travel worn set of troop's laving seen much lard service on marches and in the field during the last three months.

is the field during the last three months.

New York, June 20
The Times Washington special of the 19th says the following list comprises the names of noted person whose petitions for pardon were filed with the President to-day: Brigadier-General W. C. Wickham, R. M. Hunter, Post Master-Gen. Reagan, Major-Gen Wm. Mahone, Major-Gen. George Pickett, Major-Gen. Echols Brigadier-Gen. J. P. Simms, Brigadier Gen. Basil Duke, Gen. H. A. Quarries, Gen. W. J. Wright, Gen. H. C. Jackson, Gen. W. H. Reed, W. W. Boyle, of S. C., ex-member of Congress, and late of the Provisional Congress of the Southern Confederacy: Wm. S. Avery, ex-member of Congress from Tennessee, Brigadier-General Joseph R. Anderson, Brig.-Gen. Basil, Brig.-Gen. J. J. Cobdell, Brig.-Gen. R. L. Page.

There were thirty-four warrants for pardon issued to day by the Secretary of State. All the parties were citizens of North Carolina, and none of them persons of note. These pardons none of them persons of note. These pardons were granted on the suggestion of Gov. Holden The President gives the preference to persons in humble position in the matter of hearing

ions for pardon, and he has determined to hold under advisement, for the present, all applica-ions from men of distinction. The President has likewise directed that petithe Fresident has likewise directed that petitions for pardon shall be referred specially to the Governors of the several States wherein the applicants reside, so that the best evidence can be obtained as to the merits or demerits of the petitioners, and also that the Governors in each case recommend such action as to them seem inst and proper. et and proper.
It is stated that Benjamin Wood telegraphed

It is stated that Benjamin Wood telegraphed of the anthorities here his desire to tesufy become the military commission concerning the 25,000 draft, sent to him by Jacob Thompson. He claims, I understand, that it was given him to be used in speculating in gold for a friend of hempson, and says that he so need it. It is not known whether his request will be ranted or not. ranted or not.

The remaining appointments for Georgia ore made to-day as follows, and the delega-

on left this evening for Savannah via New ork: Judge Erskine, for United States Judge, olonel Stone, District Attorney; and J. J. unning, of Atlanta, United States Marshal, here are among the strongest Union men in Byron Laffin, 'ormerly Colonel of the 31th New York volunteers, has been appointed United States Marshal of Richmond, (Virginia) Disirict. Colonel Lafin is at present a resident of the State of New York.

Washington, June 19.

Colonel Cooper Gibbs, who is in command of

Colonel Cooper Gibbs, who is in command of the post at Andersonville, is here on parole. Captain Henry Wise, who had control of that terrible prison-pen, is also here in confinement, aweiting his trial for mmrdering our prisoners. A Judge Advocate has already been a ssigned, and is now preparing the testimony. The reb Colonel Gibbs states that one of the modes of coronard drop states that offer on the modes of procuring funds for the rebellion was to obtain all the greenbacks in possession of Union prisoners and pay for them at the rate of four dollars and a half in Confederate notes to one acceptance.

lars and a half in Confederate notes to one greenback.

The Hon. Caleb Lyon, Governor of Idaho, is now here, and his advent is thus accounted for. The Territorial Legislature had passed an ordinance removing the capitol from Lewiston to Boyces City, wherenpon the Governor gathered np the archives of the expectant State, and was about to remove, when the indignant citizens of Lewiston rose up to drive him from the territory.

The question of a new Governor now perpickes the President.

The city of Pertsmonth, Va., was on Friday last turned over to the civil anthorities, after having been under military rule for nearly four years.
Norfolk will experience the same happy

transition in a few days, and the government of other cities, both in Virginia and other Southern States, it is believed, will speedily be urrendered by the military to civil anthority Major-General Meade says Hancock's corp. will be mustered ont of service. Also, that the divisions of the Army of the Potomoc will retain their organization, and the corps will not be broken np. The 20th corps will be paid off this week.

New York, June 19. The Herald's Washington special 19th says: In his despatch to the British Minister, acknowleding the receipt of Earl Russell's despendent of the property of the control of eatch, Secretary Seward expresses the gratifi-ation of the President at this action of the British Government, but renews the protosts against the joint action of the British and French Governments in conceding belligerent rights to the insurgents as an unfavorable act, He also expresses regret at the reservation contained in Earl Russell's despatch in favor of the robel coulers, and demands that such pirat-

the robel civileers, and demands that such piratical vescels shall be delivered up to the United States.

He also declares the right and intention of the U.S. Government to capture any such piratical craft, under whatever flag they may be placed, refusing to recognise the validity of any transfer that may be made.

Gov. Holden has issued his first proclamation to the people of North Carolina. He informs them that a convention to alter or amend the State Constitution; to provide for the election of a Governor and a Legislature, and to put the civil machinery in full operation will be held at as early a period as practicable.

Undonbted loyalty to the national Government will be required of all delegates in this ment will be required of all delegates in this Convention and of all persons who vote for them. Those desiring to vote will be required to take the oath of allegiance and to prove their good will toward the Government.

Magistrates, whose duty, among other things, shall be to administer the oath of allegiance and other civil officers to act temporarily, will shortly be appointed for the various districts throughout the State. ment will be requ ired of all delegates in this

The Governor appeals to the people to re-new with cheerfulness their nsnal pursuits and their interest in the prosperity of the nation, reminding them that all of welfare and happi-ness they have or that they can hope for for themselves or children is individually bound up with the Union. themselves or children is individually bound up with the Union.

He informs them that it rests with themselves to prove whether this feedom is a blessing or an injury, and connecles them to cultivate habits of order and industry.

The news of Kirby Smith's surrender was re-ceived with satisfaction, it being looked upon as a conclusive proof of the termination of the The Army and Navy Gazette, referring to the

brought face to face with the French ontposts

brought fnce to face with the French ontposts on the Rio Grande.

The same paper denonnees what it terms the bloodthirsty designs of President Johnson, but thinks he will shrink from the horrid persecutions be threatens to carry out when the lists of the Sonthern men are made out. The punishment of the Sonthern leaders is already terrible enough, with failure, ruin, and exile.

The proclamation of President Johnson removing the restrictions of trade with the South is published in the official gazette.

An accident reported on the Great Western Railroad by the last steamer has been followed by another equally as serious to an express train on the Sontheastern road conveying passengers from France to London. The train was thrown off the track near Staple Hurst. Ten persons were killed and twenty wounded Charles Dickens was on the train, but escaped injury. Sir Joseph Paxion died on the Sth, after a protracted illness.

Protracted illness.
W. H. Russell goes ont in the Great Eastern to write an account of the laying of the cable. The work will be llinstrated by Mr. Robert Dudly, and inhibited by Day & Son, of London. Cyrns W. Field has retnined to London, after visiting Valencia to arrange for the laying of the shore end of the cable. Mr. Sandy is a passenger on the Aska, en route for Heart's Content, N. F., to get all ready at that point

for landing
An official diplomatic correspondence between

for lauding
An official diplomatic correspondence between England and America is published relative to the duties and privileges of British Consuls in America. It ends by Mr. Seward's cheerfully according to the British Consuls all the privileges enjoyed by the United States Consuls in the European dominions.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, nuder date of the 8th inst., writes as follows: It is certain that the Mexican agents who arrived in Pasis were sent by Maximilian for the express purpose of explaining the critical state of affairs in Mexico, the menacing attitude of the United States, and the fear of his Majesty that war would be declared with the United States, now that the war with the South is over. The French Government has therefore given the Washington Cabinet to understand very plainly that Mexico is under France's protection, France will not allow any power to attack it; that fillibraters and adventurers entering Mexican territory with hostile designs will, if taken in arms, be hanged or shot without loss of time or mercy. The Washington Cabinet probably have no desire, at this time, to be on bad terms with this country, and will no donbt act prudently in this affair. The language and tone of France is what may be called decidedly energetic. It may not be literally correct as I mentioned, but is substantially.

China dates of May 7th state that the American Ministers at Pekin and Japan are returning home. Canse not stated.

n Ministers at Pekin and Japan are returning Canse not stated.
the 8th instant, in the corps legislatiff, M. nies Favre n.ade a speech condemning the dexican expedition. He maintained that the ocition of Maximilian was precarious, and apprehended a conflict with the United States.

published. It refers to the old friendship exist ng between the two countries, a friendship,

April 10, P. M .- The Times to-day has an editorial in which it deprecates the harsh measures on the part of the American Govern-ment against the fallen and conquered robels. It contends that both justice and expediency ways regarded the Americans a generous and placable people, impatient, indeed, at opposition, and ready to enter into quarrels on slight ground, but ready also to forgive those who ground, but ready also to forgive those who can struggle against them no longer. We fear in the present proceeding the better qualities of the nation are sadly misrepresented by the placety of degrading and proscribing their fallen antagonists on which the present Government seems naturally to have entered. eems nuhappily to have entered. Beston, June 20.

seems nhappily to have entered.

Boston. June 20.

A soldler acting as one of the guards over Mr.

A. H. Stephens at Fort Warren informs the Travelier that he spends much of his time in writing, and has already prepared rolls of manuscript, giving a complete history of the rebellion. He reads much each morning, spends much time in singing, and stands upon his dignity, manifesting no desire whatever to converse with any one while taking his daily walks on the ramparts; he, however, does express occasionally his dislike for Jeff Davis, and, for that tratter, so does Postmaster-General Reagan, who is kept in an adjoining cell.

New York, June 20.

The Post says: There are now at Bally Barracks about 2,560 rebel prisoners, most of whom

seeks about 2,500 rebel prisoners, most of whom how no desire to go South, but are satisfied with the rations given them. A number are to e sent South to-day. There are about 1,000 on lart Island.
This forenoon the 21st Pennsylvania, just arived, were drawn up in line, ready to march brough Broadway, when some 500 rebels from dart Island entered the gate, and filing infront

them went into the barracks in the rear

tween the men who had so recently been deadly The steamship Albambra, from Charleston on he 18th, has arrived. Among her passengers 8 Wm. Laidler, formerly the agen; of the Asso-lated Press, and now the editor of the Courier ciated Press, and now the editor of the Conrier, and twelve persons comprising a company from Sonth Carolina to wait upon the President relative to reconstruction. The following complise the committee: Hon. E. Frost, J. E. Holmes, J. Crafis, W. J. Grier, W. Whaley, J. W. Taylor, A. T. Rowenel, Dr. J. Liner, J. P. Mitchel, F. E. Richards, J. Yates, J. Stenmege, W. H. Galland.

Yesterday's Washington Chronicle says: Seward is slowly but sarely regaining strength. He is able to attend to his official duties. Fred. Seward is also improving, we are pleased to

He is able to attend to his official duties. Fred. Seward is also improving, we are pleased to state, and it is the opinion of Dr. Wilson that he will be able to enjoy a ride in about a week. We regret to state that Mrs. Seward is quite ill with an attack of the fever. Sugeon General Barnes is attending her.

A special to the Commercial, dated Washington the 20th, says: Chas. A. Page, a newspaper correspondent, has been appointed U. S. Consul at Munich, Switzeniand.

It is contidently expected that the army will be reduced to one hundred thousand men by New-Year. The President is known to be in layor of retrenchment.

avor of retrenchment.

The Poet's special says: Nearly all the rebeing for pardon. About inthe civil officers are seeking for pardon. About inthe civilians have been pardoned by the Pres-

Governor Hahn has published a card, in which he declares that the Legislature of Lonisi-ana has adopted the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, the reports to the contrary wing natrue.

The following despatch from President Johnson was read in the Conneil to-day:

Washington, June 19.

To Governor Buckingham, Moderator of the No Hoston:
I received, with profound thanks, the despatch

I received, with profound thanks, the despatch of your Council. In the arduous and embarrassing duties devolving upon me, I feel the need of the co-operation and sympathy of the people, and of the assistance of the Great Ruler of the Universe in the duties, and I shall endeavor to discharge honestly and to the best of my judgment, with the conviction that the best interests of civil and religious liberty through the world will be preserved and promoted by the success and permanency of our country. Let us isbor to that end, and that the mission on which the people have been sent among the nations of the word will be accomplished.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

NEW YORK, June 20.

The World's Washington special says: A general order has been issued deciding that all soldlers who have violated their contracts with the Government by committing the crime of described with the tental states.

Sovernment by committing the crime of tion during the time for which they had enlisted or were drafted have no claim either to pay which had accrued at their time of desertion, or to any payment of bounty, and any payments hereafter made in conflict with this decision will not be allowed by the Treasnry

Pow that Sherman's army has all gone, the work of transporting the Army of the Potomae has commenced. Fifteen thousand men have gone, and about ten thousand more are remainig here to be musicred out.
Important orders were issued to day directing egular army.
A voluminous document, in which A. H. Ste-

A vomminous decument, in which A. H. Stephens asks for pardon, has been referred from the Attorney-General's office to Secretary Seward, who has it under advisement for report to the President. The Herald says the friends of the late President.

The Herald says the friends of the late President Lincoln will be graiffed to know that his estate was left in a much better condition than the present purposed. It appears that he

estate was left in a much better condition than many persons supposed. It appears that he had some seventy-five thousand dollars accumulated, which he invested in Government bonds. Besides this, it is believed that each of his surviving sons is handsomely provided for. The Tribune's correspondent, writing from Jacksonville, Fla., thinks there are but few persons in the State who are not exceedingly anxions that peace should continue. The emancipation proclamation has been promptly and almost universally acquiesced in.

The present crop will not materially another in The present crop will not materially suffer in

emancipation proclamation has been promptly and almost universally acquiesced in.

The present crop will not materially suffer in consequence of emancipation. Severe flogging with whip anc paddle hasn't entirely disappeared. A few instances of shooting and other acts of violence have occurred and may yet occur. Nine tenths of the slaves are on plantations, working for wages, and will be paid by receiving part of the crop.

Washinoros, June 20.

In addition to those mentioned in last night's telegram, the following named persons have applied for and obtained the President's pardon, nnder his proclamation of May 29th: A. D Coffee, J. H. Witherspoon, and H. C. Jones, of Landerdale county. Tean.: C. W. Dunnington, Richn ond; W. B. Reese, Knox county, Tenn.; A. G. Howes, Owensboro, Ky.

The Mr. Dunnington, mentioned above, was Superintendent of the Capital Police at the time President Lincoln was first inaugurated.

John Hart, Superintendent of Public Printing under President Buchanan, is among the returned rebels who have taken the oath to-day.

The Patent Office issued 160 patents, the largest number ever known. Prior to this year, the largest number in any week was 98, in 1860.

The rebel Senator H. C. Burnett, of Kentucky, who took the oath of allegiance here yesterday, was arrested at Willard's Hotel this morning, by order of the Secretary of War.

The Star says: The statement has been going the rounda of the press that on Tuesday last the colored people of Washington asked permission of the President to celebrate the Fourth of July on the grounds attached to the White House, which request the President refused to grant, because he considered the grounds public property, of which he was merely custodism. We have anthority for stating that Rev. Dr. Garnett, of the Fifteenth-Street Presbyterian colored congregation, made application in writing to the President to allow the members of his church to celebrate the Fourth on the grounds adjoining the White House, which request was granted, the President returning the

The World's correspondent, writing from Danville and Greensboro, says: The people are naterly destitute and idle in the conutry. The negroes are doing some work. Masters are fraid of the negroes, and frequently eall for loops to protect them, though not a single case of violence on the part of Irecdmen has been a ported. Many of the late masters are guilty The issuing of rations to destitute whites has

f crucity toward the negro freedmen, who are been generally discontinued, as it was found to encourage idicness, and, besides this, opening the door for extensive Irauds. There is no money in the country except in a few cases, and goods taken there by Northern dealers can't be seld. "The women are weaving home-spun garments, and many are dressed in Confederate gray, owing to their inability to precure any-thing else.

The seventy thousand dollars in specie that was recently discovered at Charlotte has myste-lionsly disappeared.

During the Firemen's celebration at Cushing

During the Fireman's celebration at Cushing Island this evening a difficulty occurred, in which members of varions rival companies joined. Stones, clubs, bowie-knives, and revolvers were freely used. Great excitement prevailed during the affray. Some fifty persons were wounded.

JOLESBURG, NEBRASKA, June 18.

The expedition against the Indians is actively progressing. Part of the command is already en route for Fort Larimie. Gen. Connor, with the rest of the troops of the expedition, starts from Fort Powder in a few days. Supplies are arriving from the Missouri river, and are being pushed forward rapidly. A sufficient number of troops remain behind for the protection of the mail route. One thousand cavalry arrived at Omaha to-day, and will join the expedition at Powder river.

WASHINOTON, June 20.

Washington, June 20. In order to checkmate the efforts of the for per siave-holders who are especially endeavor ag to distress the colored population by with olding just compensation for their labors

en Howard proposes to settle the freedmen in the abandoned lands of Virginia as soon as racticable.

James C. Daring, of Macon, Ga., has been prointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Collective District of Georgia.

Western collective District of Georgia. The pay of a large number of Western offlrs has been stopped by the Paymaster Gen-al until they render the Quartermaster's De-erlment the returns and accounts required by It is reported that Alexander H. Stephens will

he country.
Surgeon Gen. Barnes cantions medical officers equesting information as to the results of their observation and practice, will not be replied by the Medical Department. The Government horses and mules now being sold daily at auction bring an average of about \$60 each. About two hundred are disposed of

Mrs. Secretary Seward, it is feared, Mili not Henry C. Burnett, who has a seat in Congress, and represented his district in Kentneky at Richmond, is here, and assumes the compla-cent air of one who has done no wrong and needs no pardon. He thinks the Government aunot afford to be harsh in the treatment of uch an honorable man!

New York, June 21.

The Herald's Charleston correspondent says: The delegation from South Carolina to Washington, whose arrival was announced yesterday, will ask an early appointment of a Provisional Governor for this State. Their first choize for this position is ex-Governor Aiken, and their second is General Garney, post commander at Charleston. Charleston.

The late rebel Secretary of the Treasury Trenholm, has been arrested at Columbia and taken to Charleston and placed in confinement.

Charleston had again resumed a business-like

The work of rebuilding that portion of the city destroyed during the war is in active progress. The wholesale merchanis were rapidly disposing of stocks of goods. Purchasers from the interior were coming in In large numbers.

A heavy mortality is prevailing among the negroes in Charleston.

Admiral, Dablgren had issued his valedictory to the officers and men of his fiect, and expected to sail for the North immediately on board of the Paragraphics. of the Pawnee.
It is said that there are at least one hundred

thousand bales of cotton along the line and between Charleston and Columbia. It will be forwarded to the market as soon as the road is ompieted.

The Tribnne's Washington special 20th says:

The Tribme's Washington special 29th says:
Hon. Jas. Johnson, the newly appointed provisional Governor of Georgia, left the city this
evening for his State, via New York and Savannah. Gov. Johnson is pleased with the President's views on the subject of reconstruction of
the Sonth, and takes the strongest Union
grounds, and will proceed at once to inform the
geople of Georgia what their true condition is,
and what they must do to reorganize the local
government and society.

Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Burean, in a letter to the Commissioner
at Richmond, says of fixing compensation to
freedmen: I am disincilined to fix even minimum
rates that shall apply to all cases. The diversity of circumstances is so great that, I believe, sity of circumstances is so great that, I believe, justice can be better approximated by contracts approved by the Assistant Commissioners, Superintendants of Freedmen, or other officers on

perintendants of Freedmen, or other officers on duty in connection with the Burean.

They must first satisfy themselves as to what is a just compensation for the different classes of laborers in the localities coming under their immediate enpervision. If the Committee fixes a compensation there will seldom be baid anything beyond that rate. It will be sure, however, to protect the employee against labor however, to protect the employee against labor without compensation. The employer is pro-tected by this contract, which the employee Judge Wm. F Nording, Direct Tax Commis-ioner for South Carolina, has arrived here from

sioner for 8 anth Carolina, has arrived here from Charleston. He reports that the people of that city, notwithstanding the presnmed searcity of money, have paid into the United States Treasury over \$50,000 on account of the direct taxes for which they were in arrears.

Orders have been issued reducing the Mississippi Squadron to fifteen vessels. Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee will remain in command, with Lientenant Commolores E. G. McCaby, J. J. Cornwaills, and J. P. Porter as his three divis. river. All of the mortar vessels and all the ron-clads, except the Ternesse and one other, are ordered to Memphis, and will at once be

The President to day pardoned Montrose A. Arneld, late Mayor of Sivannah, thesame who currendered the city to Gen. Sherman.

Warrants for pardon were likewie directed to be issued to W. S. Morris, J. W. Dunean. C. Harris, and R. C. Hay, of North Carolina Among the appointments for pardon to day was that of Bishop Lynch the Catholic Bishop of Charleston, noted heretofore for his hitter and most virulent opposition to the Government and the Union.

The petition is drawn np and signed by Bishop Spaniding of Baltimore, and by the Bishop of Buffalo. The tone of the petitions for pardon were also filed this afternoon by John B. Baldwin, late member of the rebei Congress. rnold, late Mayor of S wannah, the same wh

John S. Barbour, President of the Orange and Alexandria R. R. Co.; P. P. Kipworth, of Vir-ginia; R. B. Hobbs, E. A. Grierson, and T. A. Burnes, of Delaware, were pilots and blockade-

runners. WASHINGTON, June 20. Sanford Conover, the Canada correspondent of the Tribnne, a witness in the assassination case, about whom some solicitude was recently left, arrived here to day, and will again be placed upon the stand as a witness befi Military Committee. WASHINGTON, June 21.

The quadrangular fight for the Provisional overnorship of Alabama, between W. H. mith, of Randolph; Lewis Parsons of Tailega; D. W. Benbam, of Athens, and D. C. inniphrevs, of Huntsville, has prevented the Hampbrevs, of Huntsville, has prevented the appointment of either.

Mr. Humpbrevs has the advantage, being Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. The first Union meeting in Alabama was held at Huntsville one year ago last winter.

Mr. Parson appears to have the largest number of influential backers, and his appointment is confidently reckoned on to-morrow.

Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, is here in consultation with the President. He is much talked of in connection with the vacances. in consultation with the President. He is much talked of in connection with the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, caused by the death of Judge Catron. Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, and Attorney-General Speed, are also mentioned in the same connection. General Grant has commenced preparing the report of his recent campaigns to day, and will probably submit it to the War Department during the week.

probably submit it to the readuring the week.
Secretary Seward was absent from the Cablict meeting to day. Mr. Ciarence Seward was also detaited.
Gen. Dix has been ordered to Montreal on Government business.

Cincinnati, June 21. A Nashville despatch to the Guzette cays, General Wilson ielegraphs to the Government in the last issued to the poor of Atlanta, dur-g the last seven days, 100,000 pounds of meat

WASHINGTON, June 21.
Edward Ruffin, of Virginia, who fired the first un on Fort Sumpter, is dead. He comnicide near Richmond on Saturday is blowing his head off with a gun.

A memerandum was found among his papers, says the Richmoud Republic, stating that he could not live under the Government of the could not live under the Government of the United States; that he preferred death to doing

THE NATIONAL BANKS.—The following is and circulation of the National Banks actually organized for business purposes throughout the country at the close of 1861, and of the week erding with June 10, 1865:

.. 608 \$163,723,646 \$71,003,330 The anexed is a statement of the National Bank circulation (legally limited to three hundred nillion dollars), to which the States named are entitled, and the amount already anthorized and delivered to each State and Territory, np to Saturday, June 10:

| Circulation to which each | Which each | Which each | Maine | S.5445 0.00 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | 6.231,500 | .. 13,519,500 1,036,960 539, 250 17,623,500 17,623,500 9,615,000 5,300,500 6,211,500 4,448,500 1,650,000 646,500 9,410,000 10,500,000 10,500,000 10,581,000 880 900 360,640 180,000 27,000 20,000

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] NASHVILLE, June 21. The following highly important order has just ocen issued.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, TENN., June 20, 1966 General Orders No. 1. By order of the President of the United State hereby assume command of the Milliary lision of the Tennessee, embracing the Depa ent of Kentucky, Department of Alaban d Department of Florids, with Nashville. The Department ubraces the State of Kentucky.

An order will soon be issued forbidding the liferent post commanders from levving any tax or impost upon the local trade of their respective posts, either for the support of the poor or for any other purpose. All such matters are to be turned over to the State and local ivil authority.

[For the Louisville Journai.]

THE PRYOR RED APPLE. For some years past this variety of apple as been subject to a disease of the leaf, which as seriously impaired the health and bearing if the tree. Some experiments have been ried which at the first consideration of them would seem to be fatal to the tree, but have proved in every instance tried to get only. oved in every instance tried to not only not jured the tree, but have entirely restored its saith and vigor. It is a remedy easily put into actice, and this is the proper time to do it is to strip the bark from the stem of the tr orm a new bark in the course of the again nd commence bearing a crop of good fruithe discovery was made by a gentleman with vished to destroy his trees, and on making a rial he was agreeably surprised to find a cun-innation of the life of the tree, with a new and neating foliage and cound fruit.

The Pryor Red is one of the best, if not the very best, winter apples we have in this vicinity, and its restoration to health would be considered of great importance. Let our fruit-growers try this plan on a few trees this month, and see what the result will be

and see what the result will be DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, June 17, 1865.

Grisweld vs. Hephurn et al, Louisville Chancery; san e vs. Haucock, Louisville Chancery; causes revered. Chief Justice Sampson was not on the beneather causes were argued, so he did not at in either are. Judge Williams delivered a discenting opinion it in the cause were argued, so he did not at in either are. Judge Williams delivered a discenting opinion it. Hawklin vs. Chenault, Madison; reversed, Chief Justice Sampson not sitting. Judge Williams dullvered lesenting opiniou. issenting epir lou.
Flint vs. Manu, Metcaife; reversed.
Wilhoit vs. Musselman; grant affirmed.

OBHERS,
Doo's its, Howard, Moutgomery;
Haggins vs. Calmese, Montgomery;
Adams vs. Settles, Moutgomery; were submitted on ricis.

Moore's heirs vs. Shepherd et al, Taylor; argumen oneluded by A. J. James, Esq., for appellants.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 19, 1865. med,
Thomas vs. Layman, Kenton; affirmed,
Itagins vs. Calmese, Moutkomery; affirmed,
Adams vs. Settles, Montkomery; reversed,
Higsinbotham vs. Montkomery. Madiaon; reversed,
Hewlettvs. Scoti's adm'r. Hopkins; reversed.

iste executed and rule discharged.

Bringer vs. Allen. Nicholae; cross appeal granted.

Ingiam vs. Plummar, Rowan; attidavit filed and moon to continue cause till next term.

Allen's heirs vs. Mayfield, Buillitt; effidavit filed and
ile awarded vs appeliant, returnable to 23d day of term
ile awarded vs appeliant, returnable to 23d day of term on briefs.

Walker & Bishop vs. Crawford, Mercer; argued hv T.

Lindsey, Eq., for appellee, and argument concluded

James Harlan, Jr., for appellants,

Cummings vs. Griges, Metcalie; argued hy A. J.

ames, Eq., for appellant and submitted. FRANKFORT, June 20, 1865.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Brown & Neal vs. Commonwealth, Oldham County Ballard & Butler vs. same, Oldham Connty Conrt, Pence vs. same, Oldham County Court; reversed. Lee & Crider vs. same, Oldham County Court; re Miles & Taylor vs. same, Oldham County Court, reersed. Head et al. vs. same, Oidham County Court: reversed Mahau & Logau vs. same, Oidham County Court; re Jones & Kelly vs. same, Oldham Connty Court; re reed. Mourt & Bettine vs. same, Oldham County Court rersed. Baud & Price vs. same. Jefferson; sffirmed. Sauders vs. Broaddus & Co. Garrard; affirmed. Shuitz, trustev, vs. Wilson et al., Missou; affirm Ceell vs. Bartram, Boyd; affirmed.

righual papers filed by consent.
Illand vs. White, Louisville Chancery; same order.
Mitchell vs. Barnett et al., Manisou; continued.
Huskins' administrator vs. Burk, Livingstone; conti d. C. Berry vs. Southern Bauk of Kentucky; Living

Howe vs. Temple, Barker & Go., Fleming;
Magowan's executor vs. same, Fleming;
Smith vs. same, Fleming;
Smith vs. same, Fleming;
Smith vs. same, Fleming;
Perace & Son vs. Duita, Fleming;
Geven & Son vs. Duita, Fleming;
Geven & Son vs. Duita, Fleming;
Geven & Son vs. Smith, Wilson & Co., Fleming; were
Implied on hriefa.

Dighty's hiers vs.

Overton, Louisville Chancery;

were
Dighty's heris vs.

Overton, Louisville Chancery;

were

appeal as to certain appellauta.

Cautrill et al., vs. Petitis et al., Caldwell; moston to
omise spoed overruled. Cautiff et al. Earlie and Cautiff and Caut

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

17 J. H. Lewry, Union candidate for Consress in the Third Congressional District of Kentucky, will address the people of the District at the following time and places, to wit:

Maryowbone, Cumberland county, Monday, July 3, Burksville, Cumberland county, Pucciay, July 4, Albany, Ginton county, Wednesday, July 7, Cricibburg Russell county, Priday, July 7, Cricibburg Russell county, Staturday, July 9, Robert Elliotte, Cumberland county, Monday, July 10, Centre Point, Monoroe county, Tuesday, July 10, Centre Point, Monoroe county, Tuesday, July 10, Centre Point, Monoroe county, Tuesday, July 12, Tonpkinsville, Mouroe county, Wednesday, July 12 Criebburg Russell county, Saturday, July 9.
Robert Elliotte. Cumberland county, Monday, July 10.
Centre Point, Morroe county, Tuesday, July 11.
Conpkinsville, Mouroe county, Thursday, July 12.
Jimtown. Monroe county, Thursday, July 12.
Jimtown. Monroe county, Thursday, July 13.
Sectiville, Allen county, Friday, July 14.
Allen Springs, Alten county, Saturday, July 15.
Franklin, Simpson county, Thursday, July 19.
Pilot Knoh Chuich, Simpson county, Thursday, July 19.
Auburn. Logan county, Weducaday, July 19.
Hoddiston, Logan county, Brucday, July 29.
Howel's Lock. Warren county, Thursday, July 29.
Sowling Green, Warren county, Monday, July 29.
Sowling Green, Warren county, Thursday, July 29.
Sowlen, Warren county, Thursday, July 29.
Goshen, Warren county, Friday, July 29.
Gordor sville, Logan county, Pfiday, July 39.
Gordor sville, Logan county, Saturday, July 29.
Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. The people

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. The people carnestly niged to turn out 'en masse," My contitior, the Hon. H. Grider, le respectfully invited a tend. PUBLIC SPEAKING.
TO THE YOTERS OF HANCOCK OUNTY, EY,
T. R. Taylor, candidate for the Legislatu c, will address the people at the following times and places, to wit:
Pellville, Thursday, June 23d.
Ltillty, Friday, June 23d.
Lewisport, saturday, June 24th,
Hawcaville, Monday, June 26th,
Other appoint meuts will be made soon. Speaking
at 2 o'clock P. M. 17dd with

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Louisville Journal.

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on Thursday evening, June 15th, by the Rev. M ung, Captain Erner Flyreser, of New York, to M La L. Thomsson, danghier of John R and Annompson, of Louisville, Ky. HALLAM-WILLETT-Married on Sanday, June 18th On the 20th Inst., at the Brook-street Church, by the ev. Wm. 11 Anderson, Mr Jose eu S. Raine to Mise ARY J. HUTCHINGON, all of this city. On the 26th inst., at the Brook-street Church by they. Win, II Anderson, Mr. W. S. Long to Mes 3 Clobers'e Raine, all of this sity. DIED.

At Utica, Clark county, ind. June 15th, ten after 11 o'clock P. M., Mrs. P. J. R. WAI After a finrering filness on Sunday evening. June 4, 1885, at the Broadway Hotel, Lexinston, Ky, Mollie McCanw, daughter of Henry W. and Hallie J. Kohlhase, aged 3) ears and 10 months.

Wanted.

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ap7 eoddru 3m° WM. H. DUNGAN, } G. M. SMITH, Late R. Q. M. 5th Ind, Cav. } (Late R. Q. M. 18th Ky. Inf DUNGAN & SMITH. No. 419 Jefferson street bet. Fourth & Fifth (no stairs

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